THE BUDGET AND THE REGION

FISCAL 1992

A REGIONAL ANALYSIS OF THE PRESIDENT'S FISCAL 1992 REQUEST

A 50-STATE BREAKDOWN OF FEDERAL SPENDING IN SELECTED PROGRAMS

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The Institute is unique among Washington policy centers because of its close working relationship with the Northeast-Midwest Congressional and Senate Coalitions. Founded in 1976, the Congressional Coalition, co-chaired by Reps. Howard Wolpe (D-MI) and Frank Horton (R-NY), is a bipartisan group of 100 representatives who recognize the common problems facing their states. The Northeast-Midwest Senate Coalition, formed in 1978 and now co-chaired by Sens. John Heinz (R-PA) and Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D-NY), has 36 members. Together the Coalitions seek to inform members of Congress about the impact of federal legislation and build consensus on issues of regional importance.

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The Fiscal 1992 Budget Request

Last fall's bitter budget fight focused upon the "big picture" of federal fiscal policy. It resulted in a bipartisan package that will reduce the federal deficit by $500 billion during the fiscal 1991 to 1995 period. In the wake of that struggle, this year's debate over the details of further implementing that agreement may seem tame by comparison. But the federal budget priorities that emerge from the consideration of these "details" will hold great significance for northeastern and midwestern states.

The Northeast-Midwest region traditionally has paid far more in federal taxes than it has received in federal spending. For example, in fiscal 1989 the region received 40.74 percent of federal spending (see Table 6), while shouldering 47.54 percent of the national tax burden (see Table 7). The region's share of federal spending in the 1990s will be affected by two recent events: last fall's budget agreement and the release of results from the 1990 census.

A New Set of Rules

President Bush's fiscal 1992 budget proposes spending of $1.446 trillion, revenues of $1.165 trillion, and a deficit of $280.9 billion. Despite this enormous deficit, the proposed budget meets the targets established by the bipartisan budget agreement. This revised budget process is a major departure from the practices of recent years.

Since the passage of the original Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Act in 1985, the debate over federal budget policy has focused upon the need to meet a series of steadily declining fixed deficit targets. Failure to meet these deficit targets carried the threat of automatic across-the-board spending cuts known as "sequestration."

Such an approach to deficit reduction clearly has failed. President Bush predicted that his January 1990 budget proposal would meet the $64 billion Gramm-Rudman deficit target for the current fiscal year. That deficit could now approach $400 billion--far exceeding the record deficit of $221 billion set in 1986. This soaring deficit is largely due to the savings and loan bailout, the deepening recession, and the Persian Gulf crisis--the costs of which federal policy makers can now do little to control.

Last fall's budget agreement abandons fixed deficit targets altogether for the first three years of the five-year budget agreement. (The president has the authority to drop such targets in the final two years as well.) Abandoning these fixed targets was an acknowledgment that deficits will soar to record levels in coming years and not much can be done to stem the flow of red ink.

The revised budget process simply tries to discourage the adoption of new federal policies that would further exacerbate the deficit problem. This goal is accomplished by restricting the options of the administration and Congress in those spending and revenue matters over which they are able to exert some control. The White House and Congress agreed to create caps on both budget authority and outlays for separate categories of spending to be enforced by "mini-sequesters."

For the first three years of the budget agreement, for example, discretionary spending--that which is subject to annual appropriations--will be divided into three categories: domestic, international, and defense. If spending in any of these categories exceeds its cap, that category alone will be subject to a mini-sequester to reduce spending to the prescribed level. In the final two years, all three of these categories will be forced to compete within a single cap.

As the following table demonstrates, the president's budget proposal falls within the five-year limits for discretionary spending required by the bipartisan budget agreement.

President's Budget Compared to the Adjusted Discretionary Spending Limits
(in millions of dollars)

		1992	1993	1994	1995
President's Discretionary Proposals					
Defense	Budget Authority	291,351	291,450	292,486	295,688
	Outlay	295,800	292,521	287,220	289,179
International	Budget Authority	34,022	22,612	22,098	22,343
	Outlay	19,613	20,437	21,477	21,755
Domestic	Budget Authority	197,370	201,497	202,713	205,519
	Outlay	212,032	223,171	228,939	231,743
Total Discretionary	**Budget Authority**	**522,744**	**515,559**	**517,298**	**523,550**
	Outlay	**527,445**	**536,129**	**537,636**	**542,677**
Adjusted Discretionary Limits					
Defense	Budget Authority	291,361	291,480	--	--
	Outlay	295,800	292,523	--	--
International	Budget Authority	34,025	22,612	--	--
	Outlay	19,613	20,438	--	--
Domestic	Budget Authority	200,107	207,509	--	--
	Outlay	212,053	224,687	--	--
Total Discretionary	**Budget Authority**	**525,493**	**521,600**	**518,251**	**525,164**
	Outlay	**527,465**	**537,648**	**537,805**	**543,203**

SOURCE: Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government: Fiscal Year 1992*, Part Five, "Budget Enforcement Act Preview Report and Current Services Estimates" (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1991) page 5-7.

The Spending Squeeze

The domestic discretionary category comprises all domestic programs that are subject to annual appropriations. The cap on domestic discretionary spending will create fierce competition for a limited pool of funds. This cap creates a zero sum game: every dollar in increased spending for one program will reduce by one dollar the funds available for competing programs.

Most surviving federal programs of particular importance to the Northeast-Midwest fall within the domestic discretionary category. As a result, funding levels for programs crucial to our region could be squeezed severely by major increases for programs that benefit primarily the Sunbelt. This concern is borne out by an examination of the administration's domestic discretionary-spending priorities.

One of the largest increases proposed in the administration's budget--$1.853 billion--is for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). This 13.6 percent increase reportedly includes a $200 million down payment for a manned mission to Mars which eventually could cost $500 billion. Such increases, unfortunately, bring little economic benefit to the Northeast-Midwest region, which received only 15 percent of NASA procurement spending in fiscal 1989 (see Table 16).

In addition, the administration proposes a $291 million--or 120 percent--increase for the Texas-based superconducting super collider.

As part of this zero sum game, these huge increases are offset partially by the proposed elimination of programs important to the Northeast-Midwest region, such as the Economic Development Administration, the Weatherization Assistance Program, Trade Adjustment Assistance, and energy conservation grants. In addition, a host of other programs are targeted for deep cuts, such as Community Development Block Grants (9 percent cut), Low-Income Energy Assistance (36 percent cut), and mass transit operating assistance (63 percent cut).

On a more positive note for the region, the president proposes a 17 percent increase for the National Science Foundation, a 16 percent increase for energy conservation research and development, and an 18 percent increase for the National Institute of Standards and Technology. Also expanded is the Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC). If directed toward highway rehabilitation, the president's proposed 13 percent increase in Federal-Aid Highways would benefit the region.

The Population Factor

In addition to the impact of the budget squeeze on funding levels for important programs, the 1990 census also is a cause for concern. In December the U.S. Census Bureau released state-by-state figures that confirm previous estimates of the region's declining share of the nation's population since 1980.

The 1990 census will affect the Northeast-Midwest in two major ways. First, the region will suffer a loss of political representation. Second, its share of federal spending could significantly decline because many federal programs are distributed by formulas that include population as a factor.

The population of the Northeast-Midwest region rose by 3.06 percent from 1980 to 1990, lagging far behind the 10.19 percent increase for the total U.S. population. This disparity is a continuation of a trend that became apparent in the 1940s and 1950s and accelerated in the 1960s and 1970s (see Table 4).

Although the region as a whole has not actually *lost* population in the last 50 years, the lagging rate of population growth has reduced steadily its share of the national population. While these states were home to approximately 53 of every 100 Americans in 1940, by 1990 that number had fallen to approximately 42 of every 100 Americans (see Table 3).

This region's declining share of the nation's population is reflected in the loss of representation in the House of Representatives. Including the 14 seats that will be lost prior to the 1992 election, the region will have lost a total of 47 seats since 1940 (see Table 5). Thirty-

two of these seats have come from New York, Pennsylvania, and Illinois. During this same period, the states of Florida, Texas, and California have gained 55 seats.

The potential loss of federal spending due to the 1990 census is impossible to quantify due to a variety of factors. For example, population is usually one of several formula factors used to distribute funds. In addition, some formulas use specific populations, such as the elderly, or children, or people in poverty. (The Census Bureau has not yet released population breakdowns within all states.) It is also possible that increases in a program's spending level could cushion any impact due to the census figures. While a state's share of a program could decline, its share in dollars could rise theoretically if overall program spending were increased.

One sweeping generalization can be made at this time: reductions in federal spending will be felt most fully in those program funds distributed using decennial census data in formulas. These programs--including Community Development Block Grants, Head Start, and numerous transportation programs--have been distributed for the past decade using 1980 census data. Some grants programs--including Social Services Block Grants and wastewater treatment grants--use annual population estimates in distribution formulas. As a result, the region's share of such programs already reflects its declining share of the population.

Conclusion: A Two-Pronged Strategy

To preserve the Northeast-Midwest region's already small share of federal spending, efforts must be made to protect both the overall size of the funding "pie" and the size of the region's "slice" of that "pie." These goals can be accomplished by a two-pronged strategy of aggressively supporting important programs during the appropriations process and identifying opportunities to adjust federal funding formulas to better target limited resources and to cushion the impact of the 1990 census.

Economic Outlook

Economic circumstances greatly influence the levels of federal revenues, outlays, and the deficit. This year, the president's forecasters at the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) formulated their estimates for growth, unemployment, inflation, and interest rates at a time of significant economic uncertainty.

OMB projections for the short-term are somewhat more pessimistic than those the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) released at the end of January. OMB expects the gross national product (GNP), adjusted for price changes, to decline 0.3 percent in calendar 1991 and grow 3.1 percent in calendar 1992. CBO anticipates no growth in inflation-adjusted GNP in 1991 and growth of 3.3 percent in 1992. The recent "Blue Chip" average of estimates from 50 private economists registers somewhat more pessimistic rates. In projections out to 1996, OMB predicts GNP will fluctuate between 3.5 and 3.0 percent, while CBO expects it to move from 3.3 percent to 2.7 percent. GNP growth depends on expansions of the labor force and increases in productive capacity, or rates of productivity (see Tables 2-5 on U.S. and state populations).

In terms of unemployment, OMB predicts that the rate for civilian workers and armed forces in the United States will peak in 1991 at 6.7 percent and decline to 5.1 percent in 1996. CBO expects civilian unemployment to rise to 6.8 percent and fall to 5.6 percent for those same years. The 1992 estimates from both agencies exceed the "Blue Chip" forecast of 6.5 percent civilian unemployment.

OMB estimates for inflation, as measured by the Consumer Price Index, stand at 5.2 percent in 1991, declining to 3.3 percent in 1996. CBO forecasts inflation rates of 4.9 and 3.6 for those same years. OMB shows a bit more optimism than CBO on interest rates, predicting annual rates of 6.4 percent to 5.3 percent on three-month Treasury notes in 1991 and 1996, respectively. CBO expects rates of 6.6 and 5.7 percent for those same years.

When the U.S. economy slows, as it has done, some federal revenues and expenditures automatically adjust, providing some stability during the downturn. A decline in corporate and personal incomes reduces the amount of taxes paid to the government (see Table 7 for the most recent levels of tax burden by state). At the same time, federal spending on unemployment insurance, food stamps, welfare programs, Medicaid, and Social Security raise federal expenditures and help boost the economy. Federal spending at any time, of course, has a significant impact on the U.S. and state economies (see Table 6 for most recent federal expenditure data by state).

While shifts in federal revenues and expenditures help the country weather an economic downturn, they also wreak havoc on the federal budget deficit. In fact, OMB estimates that the recession will contribute $37 billion to the deficit in fiscal 1991 and another $45 billion in fiscal 1992.

Mistaken assumptions about economic growth and prosperity also can cause budget problems. CBO estimates that the federal deficit would be $8 billion higher if real GNP growth were to remain at a level 1 percent less than expected throughout 1991, and another $33 billion if the unemployment rate were to stay 1 percent higher for the year. The gap between economic assumptions and economic circumstances accounted for $31 billion of the difference between the fiscal 1990 deficit forecast and its actual level, according to OMB.

At present, the U.S. economy apparently has entered a recession following a long period of national economic expansion that began in November 1982. OMB, CBO, and most economic forecasters expect the recession to be short, probably two quarters in length instead of the 12 months of an average recession. The reasons for their optimism include low levels of factory inventories, which must be used before new production begins; the low value of the dollar and subsequent prospects for increased U.S. exports; anticipation of a quick end to war in the Persian Gulf and a related recovery in consumer and business confidence; and a relatively low inflation rate, which allows the Federal Reserve to ease monetary policy.

At the same time, a number of complications could extend and deepen the recession. First, the war could continue into spring or longer, driving up oil prices and keeping consumer confidence low. In addition, many U.S. financial institutions, already in poor financial shape, could suffer if the downturn grows in magnitude. Declining real estate loans and bad corporate debt already seem to have caused some tightening of bank lending practices, despite Fed efforts to ease credit. Furthermore, household debt levels are high and real estate values have fallen, eroding the wealth of home owners. And finally, economic slowdowns in other countries, if they develop, could undermine U.S. exports.

Community and Economic Development

HUD Development Programs

The economic and community development programs of the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) provide essential support for local development activities. In October 1990, Congress passed the National Affordable Housing Act (NAHA), which increased authorization levels for many of these programs. Although President Bush signed that act into law on November 28, 1990, the budget proposes to reduce or eliminate these programs. To help offset these cuts, the president suggests increasing private-sector participation in economic development activities through tax-credit initiatives such as enterprise zones.

Community Development Block Grants

The budget requests a $2.92 billion appropriation for fiscal 1992; NAHA authorized $3.272 billion. Congress provided $3.200 billion in fiscal 1991, nearly 10 percent more than the $2.915 billion available in fiscal 1990 and the first CDBG program funding increase in eight years. The fiscal 1992 budget proposal earmarks $861.4 million for small cities and $2.01 billion for entitlement jurisdictions, nearly 9 percent less than the amount available for fiscal 1991. At the same time, the number of entitlement jurisdictions continues to grow; in 1990 the total reached 862, a 29 percent increase from the 669 that shared $2.6 billion in CDBG funds in fiscal 1981.

Unlike budget submissions in prior years, HUD does not outline a series of CDBG-related legislative proposals. Some of the agency's previous concerns were addressed in NAHA. At the urging of HUD Secretary Jack Kemp, Congress targeted CDBG funds more tightly to low- and moderate-income persons. NAHA increased the 60 percent low-/moderate-income benefit threshold to 70 percent. The act requires CDBG recipients to describe non-housing community development needs and their strategies for meeting those needs before they can receive their funds. Congress also directed HUD to study the CDBG allocation formula during 1991. Any recommendations for change could have important regional effects: the Northeast-Midwest received 50.1 percent of all fiscal 1990 CDBG funds. For the most recent state CDBG allocations, see Tables 8 and 9.

Section 108 Loan Guarantees

In spite of bipartisan congressional support, the administration again proposes to terminate the Section 108 program that cities use to leverage CDBG funds for physical and economic development projects. No new guarantee commitments are requested for fiscal 1992, and HUD intends to offer legislation to repeal the program. Congress provided $250 million in guarantee authority in fiscal 1991, a sharp increase over the fiscal 1990 level of $141.8 million. NAHA reauthorized Section 108, raised its guarantee limit to $300 million, and extended the program to nonentitlement communities for the first time by allowing states to pledge their CDBG allocations as security for loans to small cities. The legislation also increased the amount that a community can finance (from 3 to 5 times its annual CDBG award), and permitted loan-repayment periods as long as 20 years. Section 108 obligations are financed through underwritten public offerings. Cities in the Northeast and Midwest have used more than 60 percent of the $1.1 billion in guarantees approved since the program began. For the most recent state guarantee levels, see Table 10.

Urban Development Action Grants

The Urban Development Action Grant (UDAG) program, which introduced "leveraging" to the economic development lexicon, has passed from the federal scene. NAHA did not reauthorize it, and Congress has stopped funding the program. The budget proposes rescinding any remaining unobligated or recaptured UDAG funds.

Enterprise Zones

The Bush Administration continues to urge authorization of an enterprise zone program that would use federal tax breaks to stimulate private investment and entrepreneurial activity in 50 designated economically distressed areas, one-third of which must be rural. Three types of incentives are proposed in the fiscal 1992 budget: refundable tax credits to zone workers; expensing of investor purchases of newly issued corporate stock for zone businesses; and a zero capital gains rate on investment in tangible property used in a zone business. While few details are provided, the administration estimates that its proposed initiative would cost $1.79 billion in foregone tax revenues from fiscal 1992 to fiscal 1996. While waiting for action on a substantive enterprise zone proposal, HUD has suspended implementation of the limited, non-tax-code zone program approved by Congress in 1987. Legislation already has been introduced in the 102nd Congress (H.R. 11 by Rep. Dan Rostenkowski and H.R. 23 by Rep. Charles Rangel) that would provide a variety of tax incentives for investments and job creation in designated zones.

Economic Development Administration

Consistent with past budget submissions, President Bush proposes to discontinue all of the Economic Development Administration (EDA) programs and seeks no new funding for fiscal 1992. Because of strong bipartisan congressional support, EDA has continued to operate, albeit with a small program budget. Congress provided $209 million for EDA in fiscal 1991; this amount included $140.8 million for public works development grants, (up $18.2 million from fiscal 1990), $23.1 million for state and local development planning, and $24.3 million for economic adjustment assistance (down $23.9 million from fiscal 1990). For the most recent EDA state allocations, see Table 11. The EDA fiscal 1991 appropriation of $209 million was 10 percent higher than the fiscal 1990 appropriation, largely attributable to the transfer of the trade adjustment assistance centers program to EDA from the International Trade Commission. These centers, which focus on businesses adversely affected by imports, received $12.95 million of EDA's fiscal 1991 funding.

Congress will consider legislation (H.R. 10, introduced by Reps. James Oberstar, William Clinger, and Henry Nowak) authorizing $250 million annually for revamped and more targeted economic development assistance that would encourage major involvement by the private sector. EDA economic adjustment assistance, traditionally associated with plant closings and other economic disruptions, would take on special importance in communities affected by reduced military spending or the recession. H.R. 10 also would authorize $75 million for planning grants.

Small Business Administration

This year's budget proposes the elimination of nearly all direct Small Business Administration (SBA) lending to small businesses and an 11 percent cut in the cumulative level of loan guarantee authority. At the same time, the administration recommends that the extent of

SBA's guarantee commitment be reduced on Section 7(a) loans (to 75 percent of loan principal from the current average 85 percent) and proposes higher fees for most guarantees to help reduce program costs. These operating proposals plus with the budget request would effectively mean a smaller reduction in actual program activity, less than 2 percent. The president requests a $4.829 billion limit on the total value of SBA guaranteed loans for fiscal 1992; Congress provided guarantee authority at existing commitment levels (usually 85 to 90 percent of loan value) to support $4.892 billion in loans in fiscal 1991.

Except for $5 million in Section 8(a) loans to minority businesses, the budget proposal requests all business assistance in fiscal 1992 in the form of loan guarantees. The administration again proposes to consolidate all existing guaranteed financing programs into four entities--general business, development companies, investment companies, and minority investment companies. In practice, such a reorganization would have little effect on total agency activity; it would, however, eliminate small guarantee programs targeted to veterans and the economically disadvantaged.

For fiscal 1992, the president asks for a $3.088 billion limit for Section 7(a) general business loan guarantees, a $541.8 million level for Section 504 development company debentures, and $100 million for Small Business Investment Company (SBIC) loans financed through private markets. All direct loan programs except Section 8(a)--including Minority Enterprise Small Business Investment Companies (MESBICs), handicapped, economic opportunity, and veterans--would be terminated; the existing MESBIC guarantee program would continue at the $60 million level in fiscal 1992. Congress authorized $4.266 billion in SBA loan guarantees in fiscal 1991, $623 million (17 percent) more than the total program level of fiscal 1990. This amount included $3.500 billion for Section 7(a), $520.0 million for Section 504, and $186.0 million for SBICs (in addition to the $60 million in MESBIC guarantees). Congress also provided $71.0 million for direct loans through five small programs (including $20.0 million in loans to MESBICs) in fiscal 1991, about 13 percent more than the fiscal 1990 lending level. For the most recent state allocations, see Table 12 for SBA loan guarantees and Table 13 for investment company activity.

The administration proposes to continue most of SBA's technical assistance and special programs, although it would cut the cumulative level of support from the $91.4 million level of fiscal 1991 to $63.6 million in fiscal 1992. Nearly all of this reduction would come at the expense of the popular Small Business Development Center (SBDC) program, one of SBA's largest and most successful technical assistance initiatives. The budget request would reduce federal support of SBDCs and double the required level of state, local, and private matching funds--to $2 for every federal dollar provided to a center. The administration seeks $30 million for the SBDC program in fiscal 1992, a 46 percent cut from the $55.75 million appropriated in fiscal 1991. As part of the fiscal 1991 appropriation conference committee agreement, Congress increased the program level to which the population-based SBDC allocation formula is applied to make sure that states are not harmed by population shifts reported in the 1990 census. No state will have its previous funding level reduced. Congress also repealed the SBDC program sunset that was scheduled for 1991. (See Table 14 for current state SBDC allocations.)

Minority Business Development Agency

The president proposes to continue the Minority Business Development Agency (MBDA) and expand its programs slightly, to $43.1 million in fiscal 1992 from a fiscal 1991 appropriation of $40.5 million. About 86 percent of all MBDA funding would be earmarked for the enterprise

development program, which operates Minority Business Development Centers in 90 metropolitan areas. The balance would be devoted to resource development and advocacy activities.

Housing Assistance

The fiscal 1992 Bush budget plan is the first proposed since Congress passed major new housing legislation in October 1990. The National Affordable Housing Act consolidates several existing housing-assistance programs and offers new initiatives to increase the supply of housing affordable to low- and moderate-income renters and first-time homebuyers. NAHA and the Bush budget also grappled with the looming issue of Section 8 contract expirations and unit preservation. The administration proposed virtually no funding, however, for "bricks and mortar" housing construction programs. The administration also announced its intention to seek a "budget neutral" $918.8 million fiscal 1991 supplemental appropriation to provide initial funding for the new programs of HOPE (Homeownership and Opportunities for People Everywhere) and the HOME Investment Partnership Block Grant program by shifting other HUD monies already appropriated.

Section 8, Section 202, and Housing Vouchers

The president seeks $6.687 billion in fiscal 1992 budget authority for these programs, more than the $5.825 billion that Congress approved in fiscal 1991. The budget proposes a large increase in housing vouchers and major cuts in the number of units supported through other programs. NAHA, however, authorized maximum Section 8 program levels for fiscal 1992 that include $1.961 billion for new certificates and vouchers (which are capped at 50 percent of the total), $2.295 billion for other Section 8 activities (i.e., project amendments, property disposition, and management activities), and $7.1 billion for contract renewals.

The administration proposes to maintain existing Section 8 inventory levels by renewing more than 250,000 expiring Section 8 contracts--135,328 certificates, 70,498 vouchers, and 44,563 loan-management contracts. In accordance with provisions of 1990 and 1991 HUD appropriation legislation, each contract will be renewed in-kind--in other words, certificate for certificate, voucher for voucher--but only for a five-year term. These renewals would require $7.025 billion in fiscal 1992 budget authority. In addition, the administration stated that renewal costs for fiscal 1991 now will exceed the amount of money available to meet them by $155.8 million; it proposes to transfer this amount from other assisted-housing accounts to fund the shortfall. The budget proposal also includes the most recent estimates of the number of unit contracts that will expire during the next four years (fiscal 1993 to fiscal 1996): about 197,400 in fiscal 1993, 173,400 in fiscal 1994, 222,000 in fiscal 1995, and nearly 367,850 in fiscal 1996. The administration proposes to renew these 960,680 units with five-year replacement contracts, which would require $29.836 billion in budget authority.

NAHA also included incentives to keep assisted housing units available and affordable to low-income persons (including sale to tenants' councils and other purchasers) once the owners' obligations to do so expire, and outlined a process for mortgage prepayment. NAHA authorized $858 million for financial assistance and incentives for fiscal 1992. The Bush budget features these activities as its HOPE housing preservation initiative and requests $718.5 million for this purpose, which would support 38,698 units.

In addition to Section 8 contract renewals, the budget proposes to support 150,903 units. Some 84,680 of these are incremental (new to the inventory) units; they include 79,680 vouchers (including 10,180 earmarked for HOPE) and 5,000 units for Section 202 elderly and handicapped (described below). By comparison, fiscal 1991 activity is expected to include 24,670 incremental vouchers and 31,146 certificates, as well as about 15,000 other incremental unit reservations in various other components of Section 8. The other 66,223 units reserved for fiscal 1992 would cover tenants already in subsidized housing who must be relocated because of expiring Section 8 rental-assistance contracts, opt-outs, demolitions, prepayments, conversions, and property disposition. Nearly 38,700 are earmarked for the aforementioned HOPE initiative to preserve affordable housing.

NAHA changed the Section 202 program for elderly and handicapped housing from a loan program used in conjunction with Section 8 to a capital grants and rental-assistance program solely for the elderly. The revised program goes into effect in fiscal 1992. NAHA authorized $659 million in capital grants and $363 million for rental assistance in fiscal 1992. A separate program targeted to persons with disabilities also uses grant and rental-assistance mechanisms to distribute program funding. Known as Section 202(h), the new handicapped program also begins operating in fiscal 1992; NAHA authorized $271 million in capital grants and $246 million for rental assistance.

The administration requests $152.8 million in fiscal 1992 capital grants to finance construction of 1,000 new units for the elderly and another 1,000 units for the handicapped. It also proposes to allocate $112.4 million in Section 8 resources to support another 2,000 leased existing housing units for the elderly and 1,000 units for the handicapped. Congress allocated $656.8 million for Section 202 in fiscal 1991, which provided resources for 12,000 new housing units--10,000 for elderly persons and 2,000 for the handicapped.

Public Housing

More than 3.5 million poor persons currently live in the nation's 1.4 million public housing units, more than half of which are in the Northeast-Midwest region. Nearly a million more people have signed onto lengthy waiting lists to occupy public housing units. Yet the Bush administration requests no fiscal 1992 funds to develop new HUD public housing units. In addition, the administration requests a rescission of $500 million in fiscal 1991 new public housing development monies to help offset its request for supplemental appropriations to launch the HOPE and HOME initiatives, which the administration views as more efficient assistance programs. Congress reserved $885.5 million for the development or reconstruction of 11,888 public housing units (3,000 of these for Indian housing) in fiscal 1991. The president's new budget does suggest a $125 million HOME program set aside for Indian housing as part of the fiscal 1992 HOME program funding proposal.

The request also proposes to reduce available public housing modernization funds (known as CIAP) by 9.4 percent, from the $2.501 billion in budget authority approved in fiscal 1991 to $2.267 billion in fiscal 1992. NAHA stipulates that modernization funds will be allocated on a formula basis starting in fiscal 1992, with half allocated on the basis of backlog needs and half on the basis of needs accrued since those needs were last measured. So-called "troubled" public housing authorities will not receive their full formula allocation until HUD determines their performance is improving.

Starting in fiscal 1992, the administration proposes to fund and manage the modernization program for medium and large public and Indian housing agencies under a Comprehensive Grant Program (CPG) and to give small agencies help through a revised CIAP effort. HUD will propose a noncompetitive formula to provide CPG funds, subject to approval of a housing agency's modernization plan (which must include detailed information on improvements needed to make a project viable). HUD intends this method to provide housing agencies with considerable discretion in using modernization funds. Small public and Indian housing agencies will continue to receive CIAP funds annually on a competitive basis, using factors such as local need and capacity.

The administration seeks $2.156 billion in fiscal 1992 for public housing operating subsidies, $52 million more than the amount available in fiscal 1991. NAHA authorizes $2.086 billion for operating subsidies in fiscal 1992. Adequate modernization funding is especially critical to the Northeast-Midwest region's housing authorities, which oversee much of the nation's oldest and least energy-efficient housing stock.

Homeownership and Opportunity for People Everywhere

Authorized in NAHA, HOPE is a comprehensive program designed with several objectives: helping low-income families become able to own their own homes; preserving HUD-assisted housing; combining homeless programs with needed supportive services; encouraging elderly persons to continue to live independently; and expanding economic opportunities for low-income persons. Major components include HOPE grants, shelter plus care, family self-sufficiency, and preservation of affordable housing.

Three major categories of HOPE grants are authorized: public and Indian housing home ownership grants, for which the administration seeks $380 million in fiscal 1992; multifamily home ownership grants, for which the administration seeks $280 million in fiscal 1992; and single family homeownership grants, with a requested fiscal 1992 funding level of $195 million. These grants would enable public housing residents and low-income families to purchase their homes, and support the abilities of existing tenant organizations and nonprofit groups to promote home ownership opportunities. HOPE grants carry matching requirements ranging from 25 cents to 33 cents per federal dollar. The administration also intends to seek $165 million in supplemental fiscal 1991 funding to begin these grant programs.

The HOPE initiative includes a homeless-assistance component called Shelter Plus Care, which combines rental assistance with supportive services to address the needs of the homeless who are mentally ill, have contracted AIDS, or suffer from other severe problems. The administration proposes $257.7 million in program resources in fiscal 1992 and $133.3 million in fiscal 1991.

The family self-sufficiency component requires that at least 10 percent of incremental housing vouchers, Section 8 certificates, and new public housing units be set aside for residents of participating public housing authorities.

HOPE addresses the issue of preservation of affordable housing by including financial and technical assistance support to resident groups to help them purchase their units when an existing owner chooses to prepay the mortgage. When an owner does not prepay, HOPE can offer incentives to maintain the property for use as low-income housing. The budget administration's proposes $718.5 million for this effort, as indicated above.

Home Investment Partnership

NAHA also created a new HOME Investment Partnership Block Grant program to expand the supply of low-income housing, especially rental units. The president seeks $1.0 billion for this initiative in fiscal 1992; NAHA authorized $2.086 billion. In addition, the administration seeks $500 million in supplemental appropriations for fiscal 1991 to launch the new program during the current year. HOME will be administered by HUD's Office of Community Planning and Development, rather than the housing office.

HOME funds can be used for acquisition, construction, reconstruction, moderate or substantial rehabilitation activities, and tenant-based rental assistance for persons on the Section 8 waiting list. Sixty percent of HOME funds are earmarked for local governments and 40 percent for states (after some small set-asides are satisfied); matching contributions ranging from 25 to 50 percent (depending on the activity) must be made. Proposed fiscal 1992 funding would provide $495 million to local governments and $330 million to states; the $125 million earmarked for Indian tribes represents an additional $115 million targeted to that constituency. Late in 1990, HUD announced formula factors for the HOME funding-allocation process. They include: inadequate housing supply; substandard housing; number of low-income families living in units needing rehabilitation; costs of producing housing; and relative fiscal incapacity to carry out housing activities. Initial analysis suggests that these factors will channel HOME funding to the East and West coasts and away from the Midwest and the South.

Programs for the Homeless

The budget proposes $535.7 million in fiscal 1992 for HUD's homeless programs, an increase of $98.3 million over the fiscal 1991 level of $437.4 million. The latter amount includes supplemental appropriations and transfers of $133.3 million that the administration seeks to begin its new Shelter Plus Care component of the HOPE initiative.

Several of the homeless assistance programs authorized by the 1987 McKinney Act are administered by HUD's Office of Community Planning and Development (CPD). Emergency Shelter Grants are allocated by formula to cities, urban counties, states, and territories. The administration seeks $71.0 million in fiscal 1992 budget authority for this program, slightly less than the $73.2 million appropriated in fiscal 1991. The Transitional and Supportive Housing Demonstration Program provides funding to develop innovative approaches to providing housing assistance to the homeless. The administration seeks $150.0 million for this initiative in fiscal 1992, the same as the fiscal 1991 amount. The Rental Housing Assistance Program for the Homeless, part of Shelter Plus Care, would provide $167.2 million in rental assistance and other supportive social services for homeless persons, especially those suffering from mental illness or drug problems. The president also seeks $57 million in supplemental assistance for homeless facilities, $53.3 million in Section 8 moderate rehabilitation for single-room occupancy residences, and $37.2 million in targeted Section 202 assistance in fiscal 1992.

Rural Housing

NAHA reauthorized rural housing programs administered by the Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) with little change. The Rural Housing Insurance Fund (RHIF) administered by FmHA insures or guarantees rural housing loans for single or multifamily dwellings and makes rental-assistance payments to qualifying individuals and families. Several other FmHA programs also provide housing in rural areas. The Bush budget proposes funding

levels scaled back from levels authorized in NAHA, but unlike Reagan Administration budgets, does not seek draconian reductions or eliminations of rural housing programs. The administration's fiscal 1992 budget proposal would cut 16 percent from RHIF programs compared to fiscal 1991 levels, but would increase the cumulative rural housing grant total by 24 percent. The administration requests total FmHA housing grant and loan authority of $2.385 billion in fiscal 1992, less than the $2.654 billion that Congress approved in fiscal 1991.

The president seeks to shift about one-third of all FmHA housing help from subsidized loans for construction to two other efforts: loan guarantees and housing vouchers for rental payments. The loan guarantee proposals include a reconfigured $1.211 billion RHIF Section 502 loan program with $347 million in subsidized and $347 million in nonsubsidized guaranteed loans for single-family housing. Nonsubsidized loans would be targeted to moderate-income persons. In either case, the guarantee is intended to stimulate greater private-sector interest in financing housing in rural areas. Subsidized guaranteed housing loans would have their interest rates written down to as low as 1 percent. This program aims to increase the number of low-income borrowers qualifying for private-sector loans. The remaining $517 million in Section 502 authority would be used for direct loans to low-income borrowers. In fiscal 1991, Congress provided $1.212 billion in Section 502 direct loan authority through RHIF and $100 million in guarantee authority. NAHA authorized $1.45 billion for Section 502 direct and guaranteed loans for fiscal 1992.

The administration's second rural-housing initiative would revive a suggestion that initially surfaced in the fiscal 1988 budget request--rural housing vouchers. The president requests $189.9 million in budget authority in fiscal 1992 to support 8,000 five-year vouchers for low-income households. The other major RHIF program is Section 515 multifamily rental-housing direct loans, for which the administration proposes $341.0 million in fiscal 1992, a 40.6 percent cut from the $573.9 million that Congress provided in fiscal 1991. NAHA authorized $739.5 million in loans for fiscal 1992. The administration also proposes to continue two small RHIF programs in fiscal 1992 at essentially their current levels: $16.25 million for loans for domestic farm-labor housing (compared to $16.3 million in fiscal 1991); and $11.1 million for housing-repair loans for very low-income persons ($11.3 million in fiscal 1991).

The rural rental-assistance program (Section 521) is operated in conjunction with FmHA's rental housing loan programs. It is designed to reduce rents paid by very low-income and low-income families living in FmHA-financed housing projects. (Starting in fiscal 1992, the administration proposes a separate budget account for this program, the Rental Assistance Program.) Section 521 pays the difference between the 30 percent of income that a tenant is required to pay for rent and the actual rental income needed to satisfy the FmHA loan. The administration seeks $269.8 million in budget authority in fiscal 1992, which will support about 23,000 units; Congress provided $308.1 million in fiscal 1991 to support 28,008 units. NAHA authorized $414 million in rural rental assistance for fiscal 1992.

The president proposes to retain the smaller FmHA housing grant programs in fiscal 1992 but to reduce them sharply from fiscal 1991 levels: Section 516 farm-labor housing grants (cut $6 million to $5 million); Section 504 housing repair grants for very low-income elderly persons (cut $7.5 million to $5 million); and Section 533 housing-preservation grants (cut $13 million to $10 million). In each program, the president seeks deeper cuts this year than last year, asking for one-third or less of the authorized level.

Other Housing Assistance Proposals

The administration's budget contains several other fiscal 1992 housing provisions, including:

- a request for $165 million for drug-elimination grants to public and Indian housing agencies, a $15 million increase in funding for this purpose over fiscal 1991 levels;
- no proposed funding for the urban homesteading (Section 810), rental rehabilitation, and Section 312 rehabilitation loan programs, which were repealed by NAHA;
- a $918.8 million "budget neutral" supplemental fiscal 1991 appropriation request, derived from $263 million in funding appropriated for programs which NAHA repeals at the start of fiscal 1992, a $500 million rescission of public housing new-construction funding, and a $155.8 million transfer from the Section 8 assisted-housing accounts;
- discontinuation in fiscal 1992 of the Nehemiah housing opportunity grants program, which had $35 million in program funds appropriated in fiscal 1991; and
- a $947 million Low-Income Resident Economic Empowerment Program (LIREEP) initiative that would include funding from Section 8, rental assistance, and flexible-subsidy programs.

FmHA Development Programs

The administration proposes to shift the focus of the existing Community Facility Loan Program from insured loans to guarantees; it requests $45.7 million in loans and $50 million in guarantees in fiscal 1992. These amounts compare to $100 million in loans and $25 million in guarantees that Congress provided in fiscal 1991, which helped finance 300 projects. The $95.7 million request represents a 23 percent reduction in total program size from $125 million in the current fiscal year. The president seeks to cut the Business and Industrial Development Loan Guarantee program by 44 percent, from $170 million in fiscal 1991 budget authority to $95 million in fiscal 1992. The administration sought to end the program in fiscal 1991. The above-mentioned programs are authorized under the Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) Rural Development Insurance Fund (RDIF) program account. RDIF also supports most FmHA water and sewer projects; the fiscal 1992 budget proposal seeks $425 million in direct loans but no authority to offer loan guarantees. This amount compares to $500 million in loans and $35 million in guarantees that Congress approved for fiscal 1991; these resources supported 1,006 projects. All in all, RDIF helped finance 1,495 projects in fiscal 1991, with $830 million in direct loan and guarantee authority provided by Congress. The president proposes a total of $615.7 million in RDIF authority for fiscal 1992, nearly 26 percent less. The 1990 farm bill stipulated that FmHA transfer the community facilities and business development programs to a new Rural Development Administration established by that legislation.

One other FmHA development program faces a significant cut, while two others would enjoy relatively stable funding. The administration seeks to reduce rural water and waste disposal grants by 25 percent, to $225 million in fiscal 1992; Congress provided $300 million in fiscal 1991, which financed 642 projects. Unlike past years, the president proposes to continue the Rural Development Grant Program, which helps finance a variety of economic development and

business needs. The program received $20.75 million in fiscal 1991; the budget proposal calls for $20 million in fiscal 1992 to cover the cost of an estimated 145 projects. The administration also seeks a small increase in Rural Development Loan Fund authority, from the current $32.5 million to $35.1 million in fiscal 1992. These loans are made to intermediary borrowers, who in turn relend the funds to small rural businesses, development corporations, and other organizations that serve small-scale enterprises. This popular program has increased in size by 82 percent since fiscal 1989.

Appalachian Regional Commission

The administration seeks to reduce program authority for the Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC) by 41 percent. The fiscal 1992 budget proposes $100 million for ARC highway, community development, human development, and planning and technical assistance programs that serve predominantly rural areas in the 13 Appalachian states. This amount is twice that of the president's fiscal 1991 proposal, but much less than the $170 million that Congress appropriated in fiscal 1991. About 76 percent of this amount was devoted to highway development and nearly one-fifth to community development activities. ARC survived repeated efforts by the Reagan administration to terminate it; like EDA, ARC enjoys bipartisan congressional support.

General Science, Space, and Technology

The president proposes to increase the budget authority for general science, space and technology programs by 14.9 percent from $16.479 billion to $18.934 billion in fiscal 1992. Programs included in this category are the National Science Foundation (NSF), general science programs in the Department of Energy, and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

National Science Foundation

The fiscal 1992 budget request includes an 18 percent increase over the fiscal 1991 level for the National Science Foundation. Proposed NSF budget authority totals $2.722 billion. This increase is part of a commitment by the Reagan and Bush administrations to double the NSF budget between fiscal 1987 and fiscal 1994.

Department of Energy Programs

The president's proposal requests budget authority of $1.549 billion for the general sciences programs of the Department of Energy, a 34.8 percent increase from the fiscal 1991 level of $1.149 billion. It recommends a $291 million increase in funding for the superconducting super collider, a boost of 120 percent over the fiscal 1991 allocation. Fiscal 1992 is the fourth year of funding for the estimated $8 billion construction project located in Texas.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration

The administration requests fiscal 1992 budget authority of $15.721 billion for NASA, an increase of 13.6 percent over the fiscal 1991 level of $13.868 billion. With this request, NASA funding comprises a full 1 percent of the national budget. Real increases in NASA funding do not produce meaningful increases in spending in the Northeast-Midwest region, which received only 15.3 percent of all NASA prime contract dollars in fiscal 1989. For the most recent state contract percentages, see Table 16.

In response to the recent review of NASA conducted by the Advisory Committee on the Future of the U.S. Space Program, the budget proposal would expand traditional space science programs by $367 million, or 21 percent. These programs include space communications research, astronomy, life sciences, and unmanned planetary exploration.

As part of a new strategy to improve and develop the nation's space transportation alternatives, the administration has proposed $5.167 billion for the Space Shuttle program in fiscal 1992, a 9 percent increase from fiscal 1991. NASA would join the Department of Defense in creating a new heavy-lift launch vehicle to supplement the Space Shuttle program, and would receive $175 million for this research.

For its Mission to Planet Earth, a national and international program to seek new ways of combatting ozone depletion, acid rain, and global warming, the administration proposes $773 billion in fiscal 1992, an increase of 18 percent over fiscal 1991 levels. Included in this proposal is $336 million for the Earth Observing System (EOS), a program to develop knowledge and data to support decisions on climate-management problems. The proposed amount would represent an increase of 76 percent over the EOS level of $191 million in fiscal 1991.

The newly defined Mission from Planet Earth includes funding for Space Station Freedom and space exploration. The administration proposes to redirect research for Space Station Freedom to concentrate on microgravity and life sciences, with funding of $2.214 billion, an 8 percent increase over the fiscal 1991 level of $2.044 billion. Official estimates have put the eventual construction costs of the space station at $30 billion or more, not including operational costs.

The budget proposes to fund the Space Exploration Initiative at $256 million in fiscal 1992, an increase of 65 percent over fiscal 1991. This initiative includes exploration activities in NASA, the Department of Defense, and the Department of Energy. NASA would receive $94 million through this program, an increase of 154 percent over the fiscal 1991 level of $37 million. Although not clearly detailed in the budget document, it appears that Mission from Planet Earth is setting the foundation for future excursions to other planets.

National Institute of Standards and Technology

The administration proposes a 15 percent increase to expand R&D at the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). Budget authority in fiscal 1991 was $215 million; the proposed budget for fiscal 1992 is $248 million. The administration expects the budget for NIST to double by about fiscal 1996.

The Industrial Technology Services program of NIST would receive $46.2 million in fiscal 1992, a reduction of $2.9 million. Of this amount, $36 million would fund the Advanced Technology Program and the rest of the monies would fund the Regional Centers for Transfer of Manufacturing Technology. The proposal assumes that the State Extension Program will be phased out.

Proposed funding for the Manufacturing Centers would reach about $13.7 million in fiscal 1992, including $3.4 million carried over from fiscal 1991. Currently, the Northeast-Midwest region has two of the three centers. By the end of fiscal 1991, two more centers will be added. The proposed funds would enable one more center to be added by the end of fiscal 1992, for a total of six centers.

Human Resources

Job Training Partnership Act

The president's request for fiscal 1992 proposes budget authority of $1.778 billion for the core section of the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA), Title IIA grants to states for training programs for the economically disadvantaged. This amount is the same as the fiscal 1991 appropriation. The administration also asks for budget authority of $682.9 million for Title IIB, the summer youth jobs program, a slight reduction from this year's amount. The budget states that the administration will continue this year to pursue legislative reforms introduced in the last Congress to tighten eligibility for Title IIA in order to serve the most disadvantaged adults, transform Title IIB into a year-round program, and create a new Youth Opportunities Unlimited (YOU) program of matching grants to up to 40 high poverty areas. The budget document states that the new year-round youth program would be funded at $1.3 billion and YOU at $25 million. Although not explained in the budget, these funding levels would be accomplished through offsetting reductions in the present Title IIA funding.

The administration also intends to seek changes in the JTPA allocation formula to increase the targeting of funds to needy areas. Last year the Northeast-Midwest organizations suggested accomplishing this aim by using data on the number of recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children in each state. That proposal was incorporated into last year's House-passed JTPA amendments. The Northeast-Midwest organizations will continue to pursue this initiative in the new Congress. For the most recent state allocations under JTPA, see Tables 17-19.

The budget requests that the Jobs Corps, a youth program not affected by these proposed legislative changes, be funded at $866.2 million in fiscal 1992, an increase of $44 million over this year's funding.

Education

Selected Elementary and Secondary Programs

The budget proposes to fund Chapter I, the major federal program of compensatory education for disadvantaged youngsters, at $6.224 billion, the same level as in fiscal 1991. Within that total, $5.002 billion would go for basic grants to local educational agencies, again the same figure as this year, and $60 million would go for the Even Start program, which represents a slight increase for this intergenerational literacy program. For the most recent state allocations under Chapter I, see Table 27.

Funds for Chapter II state block grants for educational improvement also would hold steady this year at $448.9 million, the same figure as in fiscal 1991 but a significant cut from the $519.2 million requested for Chapter II in fiscal 1990. Meanwhile, the administration's budget proposes a new Educational Excellence Act to be funded at $690 million in fiscal 1992. The total proposed for this program includes $200 million to support and expand state and local programs to give parents a choice in their children's school assignments. For the most recent state allocations under Chapter II, see Table 28.

Adult and Vocational Education

The budget contains no new initiatives for adult or vocational education. Funding levels proposed for these programs are only slightly reduced from fiscal 1991 levels. The administration requests $250.7 million for adult education in fiscal 1992, a $17 million reduction from this year's amount. For the newly reauthorized Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act, the president asks for $1.011 billion in budget authority, down from $1.046 billion in fiscal 1991. For the most recent state allocations under these two programs, see Tables 24 and 25.

Higher Education

The Higher Education Act is up for reauthorization this year, and the president's budget contains a host of new proposals for congressional consideration, most notably in the area of student financial assistance. Because new legislative authority must be enacted first, the budget contains no formal requests for funds. It does, however, outline both the administration's program initiatives and the funding levels assumed for them.

The administration proposes a $401 million increase in funds for Pell Grants, which would bring the total for this program to $5.8 billion in fiscal 1992. The administration's legislative initiative would shift more of Pell Grant aid to students from the lowest income families. Currently, Pell Grants can cover up to 60 percent of the cost of school attendance for eligible students, regardless of family income. Under the new proposal, grants would cover 79 percent of need (less the expected family contribution) for students with family incomes under $10,000 and 30 percent of need for students with family incomes over $30,000.

The administration also proposes a new Presidential Achievement Scholarship program, funded at $170 million, that would give additional awards of $500 to Pell Grant recipients who demonstrated superior performance in high school. These awards could be continued based on the student's postsecondary performance. As a performance incentive, the administration also will

propose that students may not continue to receive any form of aid under the Higher Education Act unless their class standing is above the lowest 10 percent.

For the Guaranteed Student Loan program, the budget requests $3.122 billion under current law and another $2.770 billion under its not-yet-enacted proposal, for a total of $5.892 billion in fiscal 1992. This figure is a substantial increase over the fiscal 1991 funding of $4.210 billion. The amount requested for fiscal 1992 is expected to generate $11.7 billion in loan activity, an increase of $721 million over the current fiscal year.

The administration also will propose additional default-control initiatives over and above those enacted by Congress in last year's Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act. States would be required to back the loan-guarantee agencies with full faith and credit assurance and could charge schools a fee to cover the costs of this obligation. States also would be required to pay a share of costs if the default rate of within-state schools exceeds 20 percent. These provisions are designed to force the states to exercise greater control over educational providers within their boundaries. In a proposal aimed at proprietary schools, the administration would limit the amount of aid provided under Higher Education Act programs to the cost of comparable courses at public community colleges. Other proposals deal with improved collection on defaulted loans through means such as wage garnishment and the location of defaulters through data matches with State Employment Security Agency records.

Family Assistance

AFDC, CSE, and JOBS

The administration requests budget authority of $14.536 billion for the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program, up from $13.459 in the current fiscal year. It also asks for $626 million for the Child Support Enforcement (CSE) program, a $55 million increase over this year's funding. In addition the budget requests full funding at the authorized level of $1 billion for the JOBS program that provides basic skills and job training for AFDC recipients, the same level of funding as in fiscal 1991. For the most recent state allocations under AFDC, see Table 22 and for JOBS, see Table 23.

Food Stamps

The president's budget calls for funding the Food Stamp program at $19.650 billion in fiscal 1992, up from $18.277 billion in fiscal 1991 and $15.970 in fiscal 1990. The administration also will seek a supplemental appropriation of $200 million for unanticipated costs incurred in fiscal 1991. The budget states that the administration will propose legislation to expand activities under the Child Support Enforcement program (see above) in order to increase the incomes of Food Stamp recipients and thus control expenditures under this program.

Medicaid

The administration requests $59.808 billion in budget authority for the Medicaid program, up from $51.555 billion in fiscal 1991 and $40.690 billion in fiscal 1990. It also will request an as-yet unspecified amount for a legislative proposal that would allow states to expand medical coverage for needy pregnant women and children and strengthen child medical support

enforcement. The legislative proposal also will take into account the effect of proposed Medicare changes on the Medicaid program.

Community Services Block Grant

The administration proposes a funding level of $10.832 million for programs under the Community Services Block Grant (CSBG), a very deep cut from the $435.8 million appropriated in fiscal 1991. Last year the administration proposed the elimination of the block grant altogether. Many activities previously funded under CSBG are now funded through a variety of anti-drug and anti-crime initiatives.

Unemployment

Unemployment Insurance

Despite the current recession, the unemployment insurance (UI) program receives no discussion in the administration's budget proposal. Past budgets have presented data on matters such as the projected number of benefit recipients, the expected duration of benefit claims, or the economic assumptions underlying the requested spending levels. This year's proposal limits the presentation to dollar amounts. The administration estimates outlays for unemployment compensation at $27.237 billion in fiscal 1992, up slightly from $27.133 billion in fiscal 1991, and up from $18.889 billion in fiscal 1990.

For state administration of the unemployment insurance program, the administration requests budget authority of $1.511 billion for fiscal 1992, up from $1.458 billion in fiscal 1991. The administration also requests a supplemental appropriation of $100 million to cover a funding shortfall in the current fiscal year.

Employment Service

The budget proposes funding the Employment Service (ES) at $878.5 million, a reduction of $57 million from last year's $936 million funding level. Of the total amount, the state share of funds would be $791.3 million. The budget proposes ES reforms that purport to clarify the agency's mission and increase its effectiveness. The first step in the reform effort would be to establish performance standards for the program, which would entail working with the states to develop information about services offered, costs, and results. The president's budget states that one focus of the reform effort will be to concentrate Employment Service resources on more disadvantaged job-seekers. The reduction in funds requested for the coming year reflects the "need for reappraisal pending improvements in State management practices," according to the budget. It is unclear at this point whether the administration will propose legislative changes to the Employment Service, a priority of former Secretary of Labor Elizabeth Dole.

Dislocated Workers

The president's budget would hold fiscal 1992 spending on training and reemployment services for dislocated workers at the fiscal 1991 appropriated level of $527 million. Last year, the president sought $400 million for the Title III dislocated worker program of the Job Training Partnership Act, while Congress approved the higher amount. Northeastern and midwestern

states received fiscal 1991 Title III allotments in close proportion to their share of the U.S. population (see Table 19). The fiscal 1992 budget also zeros out the $6 million Mass Layoffs Statistics program, which tracks layoffs and business closings affecting 25 workers or more. Federal law calls for mass layoff statistics to be used in the Title III formula for state allocations, once data becomes available for all states, in order to better target dollars to areas hit by dislocation.

The fiscal 1992 budget proposes to eliminate the Trade Adjustment Assistance program (TAA), which serves dislocated workers who lose jobs because of imports. Individuals who would have been eligible for the TAA program would be expected to enroll in Title III initiatives instead. President Bush proposed ending TAA last year, but Congress appropriated $198 million for trade readjustment allowances paid to qualified workers and $71 million for TAA training services.

Energy

The administration requests $18.568 billion for the Department of Energy in fiscal 1992, an increase of less than 1 percent over the fiscal 1991 level. The administration assumes $2.437 billion in offsetting receipts from various initiatives. The budget proposal highlights increased funding for energy- technology R&D as a major element of the administration's National Energy Strategy (NES). However, the budget proposes an increase of only $134 million for the U.S. Department of Energy's NES-related R&D, $62 million of which is for nuclear power projects in advanced light water reactor R&D and advanced reactor concepts. Another $28 million of the new funds would go for energy-efficiency R&D for buildings and industry.

Even more disappointing is the proposal to cut 34 percent from energy-conservation funding, despite numerous appeals to make energy efficiency a cornerstone of the National Energy Strategy. The Northeast-Midwest region produces less than one-third as much energy as it consumes, has the highest energy prices in the continental United States, and is home to the oldest factories, buildings, and infrastructure. Enhanced energy efficiency is the region's most cost-effective energy "resource." Its potential for improving competitiveness, reducing dependence on imported oil, cutting the trade deficit, and stimulating the economy remains virtually untapped.

Energy Research and Development and Conservation

The administration proposes a 50 percent cut in the R&D budget for fossil energy, requesting $227 million for fiscal 1992. Coal R&D would be slashed 66.2 percent to $115.9 million, and oil, gas, and shale R&D would be cut 27 percent to $60.2 million. The conservation budget would drop 34 percent in fiscal 1992, from $495 million to $326 million. The proposal would increase conservation R&D by 16 percent or $37 million, but would eliminate state and local assistance grants, including Weatherization Assistance, funded in fiscal 1991 at $277 million. The Northeast-Midwest region received 62 percent of the Weatherization Assistance Program funds in fiscal 1990 (see Table 30). The budget proposal includes $30 million in state grants for management of oil-overcharge funds.

Programs that promote energy-efficiency improvements help stem the regional outflow of capital for energy purchases, which total about $200 billion every year. Conservation R&D has the potential to improve the competitiveness and trade posture of the region's industries, many of which compete against much more energy-efficient European and Japanese companies.

Strategic Petroleum Reserve

No additional funding is proposed in this budget request for the acquisition of oil for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). The budget proposes that "existing resources" be used when a decision is made to resume filling the SPR. Funding for storage facility development and management would be reduced from $260 million in fiscal 1991 to $186 million in fiscal 1992, a cut of 28.5 percent.

Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program

The president's budget requests $925 million for the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program in fiscal 1992, a $490 million (35 percent) reduction in heating and cooling assistance. Congress appropriated $1.415 billion Congress in fiscal 1991. An additional $100 million would be available for a contingency fund if prices should exceed past price levels for heating oil by 20 percent or more. Congress appropriated $195 million in contingency funds in fiscal 1991. The administration's request ignores the increased hardship experienced by low-income families as their heating fuels have gone up substantially in price. Nor does the request take into account the uncertainty of wartime markets. In fiscal 1991, 64 percent of LIHEAP funds helped to pay the heating bills of low-income families in the region. (See Table 29 for the most recent LIHEAP allocations.) This program has been cut repeatedly since funding peaked in fiscal 1985 at $2.1 billion. Even though more families than ever are eligible now because of worsening economic conditions, budget cuts mean that fewer families actually receive payments and the payments are smaller.

Rural Electrification Administration

The administration continues to propose reform of the Rural Electrification Administration (REA) direct lending program. The president's budget request would reduce direct REA loan levels from $485.0 million in fiscal year 1991 to $200.0 million in fiscal year 1992. The $200.0 million would be targeted (at 5.0 percent interest) only to borrowers who demonstrate difficulty in obtaining private financing. The budget proposal provides authority for $600.0 million and $500.0 million in guarantees of private sector loans for electric distribution and power supply, respectively. Electric distribution loans would be guaranteed up to 70 percent; power supply loans, up to 90 percent.

Power Marketing Authorities

The administration proposes to sell the assets of the Alaska Power Marketing Administration by the end of fiscal 1992. The president also will reintroduce legislation requiring the four remaining power marketing authorities (PMAs) to adopt mortgage-type (straight-line) amortization schedules for repayment of outstanding principal on their federal debt. The interest

on unpaid debt balances would accrue at the "historic" U.S. Treasury interest rates in effect at the time each investment was placed in service. Long-term Treasury interest rates would apply to all future investments except for construction loans, which would have appropriate shorter-term Treasury interest rates.

In fiscal 1991 the administration estimated that straight-line amortizations at current Treasury interest rates would produce $966 million in additional receipts in the first fiscal year and a total of $4.6 billion over five years. This year the administration, by advocating historic Treasury interest rates, reduced its estimate of resulting revenue to $393 million for fiscal 1992 and $2.0 billion over five years.

The nation's five PMAs--none located in the Northeast-Midwest region--market electricity generated at 123 federal dams. PMA customers benefit from billions of dollars in hidden subsidies. The federal government has invested over $16 billion to build PMA dams, powerhouses, and transmission lines. Yet 80 percent of that investment--nearly $13 billion--remains unpaid. The federal government currently allows public utility districts--the PMAs' principal customers--to postpone repaying their federal debt for up to 50 years. Interest rates on that debt are typically 2 or 3 percent--well below market rates and the Treasury's cost of borrowing.

These enormous subsidies are borne, in part, by taxpayers from the Northeast-Midwest region who typically pay twice as much for their electricity. Such subsidies discourage energy conservation. For instance, the nation's largest PMA, the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) provides 80 percent of the Pacific Northwest's electric power transmission capability. BPA customers, who enjoy the lowest electricity rates in the country, consume 42 percent more energy per capita than the national average.

Defense

The president's fiscal 1992 proposal for national defense calls for $290.8 in budget authority, an increase of $ 5.2 billion over the fiscal 1991 level. Included in this amount is $11.8 billion for the Department of Energy's Atomic weapons program and approximately $800 million for other DOD defense-related activities. Proposed outlays for national defense in fiscal 1992 total $295.2 billion.

The Department of Defense (DOD) budget authority would amount to $278.3 billion in fiscal 1992, a 1.9 percent increase over the fiscal 1991 figure of $273.0 billion. Outlays would total $283.0 billion in fiscal 1992, a reduction of 1.6 percent from the fiscal 1991 level of $287.5 billion. When adjusting for inflation, this proposal represents a real decline in budget authority of 1 percent below fiscal 1991 and 12 percent below fiscal 1990 levels. DOD's outlays as a share of GNP are expected to reach 4.7 percent in fiscal 1992 and to fall to only 3.6 percent in fiscal 1996, the lowest level since before World War II.

Operations and Maintenance (O&M) would receive $86.5 billion in budget authority, 31.1 of the total DOD budget. Included in the O&M account for defense agencies is $200 million until September 30, 1993, for DOD's Office of Economic Adjustment. This amount would help

state and local governments significantly affected by reductions in defense industry employment or in defense military and civilian personnel.

Requested budget authority for Military Personnel would total $78.0 billion in fiscal 1992, a reduction of 1.3 percent from the fiscal 1991 level of $79.0 billion. This decrease reflects the anticipated streamlining of strategic and conventional armed forces. At the end of fiscal 1993, the Army would have six fewer divisions, the Navy 81 fewer battle force ships, and the Air Force nine fewer tactical fighter wings. Active military personnel levels would be cut by 13 percent in fiscal 1993 over fiscal 1990 levels. Forty-eight percent of the total active-force reductions would come from the Army. The administration again proposes cuts in National Guard and Reserve forces. The Guard and Reserves numbers would be reduced by 12.3 percent from 1,128,000 in fiscal 1990 to 989,000 by fiscal 1993. Army Guard and Reserves would account for 82.7 percent of the reductions. Last year, Congress opposed any reductions in the Guard and Reserves forces. By fiscal 1996, DOD's civilian personnel level is projected to be 14 percent below fiscal 1990 levels.

The administration proposes to cut procurement from the fiscal 1991 level of $64.1 billion in budget authority to $63.4 billion in fiscal 1992. It expects to save $10 billion by ending several major weapon systems. Included among these programs proposed for termination are: the TRIDENT submarine, Grumman's F-14D aircraft remanufacturing program, the Navy's Advanced Tactical Fighter, the A-12 Stealth aircraft, Peacekeeper Missile, and TACIT Rainbow Cruise Missile. The fiscal 1991 budget requested termination of other programs, including the V-22 Osprey, M-1 Tank, F-15E aircraft, Apache helicopter, and the Phoenix and Maverick missiles. Many of these programs are produced in the Northeast-Midwest region.

The proposed DOD procurement budget does include $5.6 billion for B-2 Stealth bombers. Four bombers would be purchased in fiscal 1992 and seven in fiscal 1993. The Strategic Defense Initiative program (SDI), which is undergoing reorientation, carries a $4.6 billion budget request for fiscal 1992.

The Northeast-Midwest region has not fared well in defense procurement (see table 32 for the most recent state shares). In fiscal 1989, DOD prime contracts totaled $118.6 billion, of which the Northeast-Midwest region received only $45 billion, 38.2 percent of the total. In order to rectify this disparity, the Northeast-Midwest Congressional Coalition was instrumental in forming the Procurement Technical Assistance Cooperative Agreement Program (PTAC) which aids businesses in obtaining defense contracts (see table 33). In fiscal 1990, the Northeast-Midwest region received 45 of the 89 awards granted by this program. The Bush budget does not request funds for PTAC.

In fiscal 1992, budget authority for Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E) would total $39.9 billion, an increase of $5.4 billion from the fiscal 1991 level.

In the proposed fiscal 1992 military construction budget, only essential construction would be considered; budget authority would amount to $4.5 billion (see table 34 for the most recent state allocations). In fiscal 1989, the Northeast-Midwest region received $776 million or 19.4 percent of military construction funds. The Base Closure account would receive $733.6 million in fiscal 1992. Of this amount, $634 million would be allotted for implementation of the Base Closure and Realignment Act. The other $100 million would go for the initial costs associated with facilities and other realignments and closures to be announced on April 15, 1991, by the Secretary of Defense.

It is important to remember that this defense budget does not reflect the full costs of Operation Desert Shield and Storm; a supplemental request to cover these cost will have to be submitted.

Natural and Physical Resources

Natural Resources and Environment

Water Quality

The president proposes to fund wastewater treatment construction under the Clean Water Act at the full fiscal 1992 authorization level. However, state revolving loan funds (SRF) would receive only $1.484 billion or 78 percent of their authorized capitalization because 22 percent of the funds are designated to specific wastewater projects in Los Angeles, San Diego, Seattle, New York, and Boston. Established in fiscal 1989 to replace federal grants to states for such construction projects, the SRFs have never received full funding. Cumulative funding from fiscal 1989 to fiscal 1992, assuming the president's proposal is adopted with designations, would be 15 percent below the authorized level. The grant allocation formula directs 53 percent of the funds to the Northeast-Midwest region to address 57 percent of national need documented by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). For the most recent state allocations to SRFs see Table 35.

The $24 million proposed to fund the Clean Water Act's Section 319 Nonpoint Source Program would be a 52 percent reduction from the $50 million appropriated in fiscal 1991 and only 18 percent of the authorized $130 million.

Although the administration's line-item budget requests for EPA programs are not yet available, a general picture does emerge from commentary. The Great Lakes, the Chesapeake Bay, wetlands and coastal areas would be the sites of innovative cross-media efforts to address pollution sources. The Great Lakes region would receive a $20 million increase for multimedia initiatives to develop human health criteria for several high-priority chemicals and expand efforts to reduce risk from toxic pollutants. Available information indicates that the requested budget funds are intended to enhance sediment monitoring and development of criteria, assess the impact of nonindigenous species such as the zebra mussel, and complete the remaining remedial action plans to meet commitments under the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement and the Great Lakes Critical Programs Act. In the Chesapeake Bay, funding would support geographically targeted nonpoint source controls and the expansion of the Baywide Toxics Control Strategy.

Water Resources

The president requests $2.828 billion for the Army Corps of Engineers, an increase of $139 million from the fiscal 1991 level. The proposal includes $7 million for participation with other agencies and coastal states in the Coastal America Partnership initiative and $1 million to begin the recently authorized study to develop a Wetlands Action Plan and Demonstration Program. The president proposes to provide $110 million to continue mitigation of the adverse environmental impacts of specific water resources projects.

The administration requests $937.6 million for the Bureau of Reclamation, a reduction of $59.9 million from the fiscal 1991 level. Included in this amount is $546.3 million for construction projects, a cut of $96.6 million from the fiscal 1991 amount. No major new construction starts are proposed, reflecting administration emphasis on nonstructural measures and more efficient operation of existing projects. All projects of the Bureau are located in 17 western states.

Environmental Cleanup

In fiscal 1992, the administration proposes to continue its effort to accelerate the cleanup of hazardous waste sites by relying heavily on cleanup by polluters and reducing federal funding for "support activities" such as site inspections and remedial investigations. The president's proposal would increase budget authority for the Superfund program by about 8 percent; outlays would increase by 11 percent. The total Superfund request for fiscal 1992 is $1.780 billion in spending authority (including $30 million in offsetting collections) and $1.544 billion in outlays. The president's proposed increase for fiscal 1992 is devoted to site cleanup, a category that would consume 51 percent of Superfund budget authority.

The Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund was created in 1986 and is financed by a 0.1 cent-per-gallon tax on motor fuels at the pump. The tax generates $100 million to $150 million per year. EPA allocates approximately 88 percent of the funds for state cleanup efforts or state oversight of private cleanup of leaking tanks; funds are allocated based on cooperative agreements between EPA and the states. The president's fiscal 1992 request of $85 million is $10 million more than the fiscal 1991 request and $20 million more than final funding levels in the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act. Outlays, which lagged significantly behind appropriations in the first three years of the program, are expected to increase by 32 percent to $90.8 million in fiscal 1992.

The president requests $3.705 billion in budget authority to clean up contamination at Department of Energy weapons-production plants (including the Fernald, Mound, and Uranium Enrichment facilities in Ohio) and bring them into compliance with federal environmental laws. The proposal, which is part of Secretary of Energy James Watkins's Five-Year Plan for environmental cleanup through 1996, represents an increase of 29 percent over fiscal 1991 appropriations. This program is one of the fastest-growing at DOE; by the end of the century dollars spent on cleanup may exceed funding for nuclear weapons production.

Waste Reduction/Pollution Prevention

The Pollution Prevention Act, originally drafted by Northeast-Midwest staff and enacted in October 1990, authorizes $8 million for EPA's Office of Pollution Prevention and $8 million in grants to support state efforts to reduce pollution at the source. Despite the administration's support for the new law, the fiscal 1992 funding request for the Office of Pollution Prevention and state grants is $2.258 million less than the amounts appropriated in fiscal 1991. State grants would be hit hardest, receiving only $3 million in fiscal 1992, compared to $7 million in fiscal 1991. Other EPA offices also conduct projects that contribute to pollution prevention, but the budget does not delineate funds devoted to these projects.

Clean Coal and Acid Rain

In 1989, the Department of Energy's Clean Coal Technology Program received an advance appropriation of $600 million for fiscal 1992. However, because the program is expected to reach the administration's goal of $5 billion combined government-industry funding by the end of fiscal 1991, the president proposes to transfer the $600 million to the fossil research and development program. From the $5 billion fund, the president requests budget authority in fiscal 1992 of $315 million, with outlays projected to be $162 million. These funds would pay for projects that demonstrate the commercial feasibility of cleaning coal to reduce sulfur emissions that cause acid rain.

To implement the recently enacted Clean Air Act Amendments, the president requests an increase of $117 million and additional staff. Within that funding, $10.2 million and 12 workyears are provided to continue long-term monitoring, modeling, and technology demonstration on air emissions related to acid deposition, a problem of particular concern to the Northeast-Midwest region.

Agriculture

Last year, Congress passed two bills (the 1990 farm bill and the 1990 Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Bill) to make farm price and income-support programs more market-oriented, continuing a shift that began under the 1985 farm bill. The president's budget proposal for the Department of Agriculture (USDA) reflects the shift. The administration projects fiscal year 1992 cash outlays for all USDA programs (including nutrition) at $55.691 billion--a $259.0 million increase over the fiscal 1991 estimate of $55.432 billion.

Drought unprecedented since Dust Bowl days dominated farm news in 1988 and persisted in the wheat belt into 1989. The drought drove up market prices for farm goods (because of commodity shortages) and reduced price-depressing inventories of surplus crops held by the government. Last ye Congress reauthorized farm legislation in the 1990 Food, Agriculture, Conservation and Trade Act. This year, U.S. trade representatives and their foreign counterparts will attempt to restart the Uruguay Round of the GATT negotiations, which stalled last December over agriculture. The administration repeatedly has stated its desire to reduce price and income supports and other subsidies that distort world agricultural trade.

Commodity Credit Corporation

Net Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) outlays for agricultural price supports peaked at $25.841 billion in fiscal 1986 and declined to $22.408 billion in fiscal 1987--the first year in which provisions of the 1985 farm bill were in full effect. Outlays continued to drop, falling to $6.471 billion in fiscal 1990--their lowest level since 1981. The downward trend reflects the intent of the 1985 farm bill, which legislated a steady decline in target prices (income support) and loan rates (price support). It also reflects the effect of the 1988-89 drought.

Outlays rebounded in fiscal 1991, to $10.844 billion because of normal weather and larger crops. The administration estimates they will increase again slightly in fiscal 1992 to $11.043

billion. The administration further estimates provisions of the 1990 farm and omnibus budget reconciliation bills will reduce CCC outlays in fiscal 1992 by $2.0 billion, a figure above the revised baseline for the Food Security Act of 1985, and by $13.0 billion for 1991-1995 crops.

The chief commodity provision of the 1990 farm bill allows producers to plant specified commodities other than the program crop on up to 25 percent of the base acreage for that program crop. The "flexed" acreage is eligible for loans, purchases, and loan deficiency payments (if another program crop is produced). The bill also reduced and then froze support prices for wheat, feed grains, and dairy products.

The Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 reduced the acreage eligible for farm program payments by 15 percent. It also imposes an assessment of 5 cents per hundredweight (cwt) for all milk marketed commercially in calendar year 1991. The assessment will increase to 11.5 cents/cwt in calendar years 1992 through 1995. The assessment will hit the Northeast-Midwest region hard--Wisconsin, New York, Pennsylvania, and Minnesota are ranked first, third, fourth, and fifth in dairy production, respectively.

The president's budget also proposes to target farm program payments more carefully. The administration estimates that making individuals with high non-farm income ($125,000 annual gross and up) ineligible for farm program payments would save $36.0 million.

Agricultural Research and Extension

The administration proposes to boost outlays for research and education from $1.456 billion in fiscal 1991 to $1.485 billion in fiscal 1992, an increase of $29.0 million (2.0 percent). Outlays for the Agricultural Research Service (ARS) would increase by $34.0 million (5.5 percent), to $655.0 in fiscal 1992. Outlays for the Cooperative State Research Service (CSRS) would dip by $19.0 million (4.9 percent), to $368.0 million. Outlays for the Cooperative Extension Service (ES) would increase by $19.0 million (4.9 percent), to $407.0 million. The Northeast-Midwest region typically receives less than 40 percent of ARS, CSRS, and ES expenditures.

The administration proposes to increase funding for the National Research Initiative (authorized and begun last year) to $125.0 million in fiscal 1992, a $52.0 million (71.2 percent) boost. NRI grants, which are awarded competitively, promote research on biotechnology, food safety, water quality, global climate change, pest management, and ways to increase trade and farm income.

Conservation Reserve

The 1985 farm bill authorized creation of a 45-million-acre Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) to retire highly erodible land from production for ten years and reduce crop surpluses. Producers who enroll land in the CRP receive an annual rental payment for idling the land, technical assistance, and cost-sharing to establish permanent vegetative cover. Producers have enrolled about 34 million acres in the nine CRP sign-ups to date. Soil erosion on this acreage has been reduced from 22 tons per acre per year to less than 2 tons. Over 2.2 million acres of trees have been planted under the CRP.

The program level of $1.791 billion for fiscal 1992 would cover existing and new (1991-1992) CRP contracts. USDA plans to enroll 5.5 million more acres in the CRP between 1991 and 1995. When complete, the CRP will prevent the erosion of up to 678 million tons of soil annually and reduce commodity bases by 21 million acres. The Northeast and Midwest have 33.0 percent of the nation's cropland, but just 26.1 percent of the cropland eligible for the CRP.

Transportation

The administration seeks a 9.1 percent increase in budget authority to $33.468 billion for the Department of Transportation in fiscal 1992. The budget proposal calls spending on highways and air transportation to outpace inflation but proposes that urban mass transit funding increase at a rate less than inflation.

Federal-Aid Highways

The president's budget outlines several proposals for increased highway funding and program restructuring. The budget authority for federal-aid highways would rise 12.9 percent to $15.822 billion in fiscal 1992. Highway budget authority would increase $87.7 billion from fiscal 1992 through fiscal 1996, while the emphasis of federal efforts would shift from highway construction to preservation and improvement of the existing system. The federal government would fund 60 to 90 percent of the cost for most highway projects. State and local governments would contribute the rest, in some cases taking on a greater share than they do under existing programs. Under the president's plan, the formula for allocating federal highway dollars to states would give 70 percent weight to each state's federal gas tax revenues, 15 percent weight to land area, and 15 percent to existing lane-miles of highway. This formula fails to account for snow removal and maintenance related to winter weather, both of which adversely affect highway budgets in northeastern and midwestern states.

The administration proposes a new National Highway System of those roadways most vital to interstate commerce and travel. The proposed system would include the 43,000-mile Interstate System and 107,000 miles of other existing highways. The federal government would cover 90 percent of the cost for rehabilitation of highways in the Interstate System, as it does now. It would pick up 75 percent of the cost of other projects in the new systems, as it does now under comparable highway programs targeted to priority road miles outside the Interstate System. The new arrangement would incorporate most activities currently offered through the Interstate 4R program and much of the Primary highway program. (For the most recent state allocations for existing highway programs, see Tables 36 and 37.)

The budget request also suggests a new Urban/Rural Program of block grants for highway construction and improvement. The Urban/Rural Program would replace the Urban, Secondary and Safety Construction programs, plus parts of the Primary program. The federal government would cover 60 percent of project costs rather than the 75 percent it pays now. The new program would increase state flexibility and allow states to spend some highway dollars on mass transit capital projects.

The Bridge Replacement and Rehabilitation Program would continue as a separate effort, with proposed federal funds rising 2.9 percent to $1.800 billion in fiscal 1992. The federal share for the bridge program would fall from 80 percent to 75 percent. In addition, federal funding for completion of the Interstate System would decline to $2.200 billion in fiscal 1992 from $2.750 billion in fiscal 1991.

Urban Mass Transit

The president's budget calls for an increase in urban mass transit funds for the first time since the Carter administration. The proposed increase of 2.2 percent to $3.329 billion in fiscal 1992, however, would fail to keep up with a projected inflation rate of about 4 percent. The budget proposes an increase in formula grants of 62 percent to $2.600 billion in fiscal 1992, with all the money coming from the highway trust funds. State and local governments could divert some mass transit funds to highway projects, just as they could use some highway funds for mass transit.

The administration seeks to increase the share of mass transit funds distributed through funding formulas in fiscal 1992 to about 80 percent from about 60 percent in fiscal 1991. At the same time, however, the budget would reduce federal assistance for mass transit operating costs by 63 percent to $295 million, largely through limits on operating funds for cities with populations under 1 million. The proposed cutback in operating assistance reflects the administration's desire to increase the share of federal dollars spent on capital improvements. Northeastern and midwestern states received almost 60 percent of the federal mass transit funds distributed by formula to large urban areas in fiscal 1990, when the total included operating grants. (See Tables 38 and 39 for the most recent state allocations.) The president's budget also calls for a 32 percent cut to $300 million in fiscal 1992 mass transit funding for new fixed-guideway bus and railway systems.

Federal Railroad Administration

The president proposes a cut in budget authority for the Federal Railroad Administration of 34.3 percent to $566 million. A large share of the drop would come from the proposed elimination of the Northeast Corridor Improvement program, which received $179 million in budget authority in fiscal 1991 and $25 million in program funds in fiscal 1990. The administration argues that the northeast program, which renovates passenger rail service between Boston and Washington, D.C., should be financed through Amtrak's regular capital improvements program.

The administration's fiscal 1991 budget sought to eliminate all grants to Amtrak, but its fiscal 1992 budget proposes $480 million in Amtrak grants. This level would represent 16.3 percent less than the amount provided by Congress in fiscal 1991. The budget request also calls for the elimination of Conrail Commuter Transition Assistance funding, which has been used for rail and bridge improvements by the Southeastern Pennsylvania Transportation Authority. In fiscal 1991, Congress provided $5 million for the Conrail program.

Federal Aviation Administration

The budget request includes a proposed 16.7 percent increase, to $9.267 billion, in funding for aviation programs. The administration seeks $1 billion for modernization and operation of the air traffic control system. Grants in Aid for Airports would rise 18.8 percent to $1.9 billion in fiscal 1992. The grants-in-aid initiative includes the fast-growing Airport Improvement Program of apportionments to primary airports and states. Northeastern and midwestern states received only 31.3 percent of these apportionments in fiscal 1990.

St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation

The budget anticipates $12.4 million in revenues but $10.6 million in expenditures for the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation, a federally owned entity responsible for operations, maintenance, and development of the U.S. portion of the seaway between Montreal and Lake Erie. The corporation depends entirely on funds from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund and revenues from non-federal sources.

Resolution Trust Corporation

The Bush administration estimates that Resolution Trust Corporation (RTC) outlays will be $84.579 billion in fiscal 1991 and $76.085 billion in fiscal 1992. The president's budget requests fiscal 1992 budget authority for the RTC of $76.085 billion. This amount represents a 5.4 percent reduction from the fiscal 1991 budget authority of $80.427 billion (without accounting for proposed supplementary funding of $30 billion for fiscal 1991 and $33 billion for fiscal 1992).

According to the budget proposal, the cost of resolving savings and loan (S&L) institutions that failed in 1989, 1990, or are expected to fail by 1993 will be greater than $100 billion. The administration proposes to extend the RTC's ability to handle this caseload through the end of fiscal year 1993. The vast majority of these failed savings and loan institutions are located in the Southwest, where a very relaxed approach to commercial lending in the early 1980s helped fuel a speculative boom partially financed with loans covered by federal deposit insurance. For the most recent data on savings and loan resolution costs by state, see Table 40.

As of September 1990, $142 billion in assets were held by the RTC or were still in conservatorship. Included in this amount is $34 billion in real estate properties and delinquent loans. Most of the real estate is located in the Southwest. For a complete geographic distribution of commercial real estate properties owned by the U.S. government as a result of S&L failures, see Table 41.

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The following tables show federal spending or obligations in programs important to the Northeast-Midwest region. They show the dollar amount awarded to each of the 50 states and each state's percent of national total in fiscal 1981 or the first fiscal year of operation, and in the last fiscal year available. The Census Bureau began to publish grant award figures for each state with fiscal 1981, hence the use of this starting point. For the majority of programs, data are given for fiscal 1981 and fiscal 1990. However, some programs either began after fiscal 1981 or changed substantially thereafter, in which case the first year that funds were appropriated is presented. The last year refers to the latest year for which data are available ranging from fiscal 1989 to fiscal 1991. Tables are arranged in order of program discussion in the text.

Table 1. Federal Budget Deficit: Selected Years Fiscal 1965 to Fiscal 1991
(in billions of dollars)

Fiscal Year	Revenues	Total Outlays	Deficit	On-Budget Deficit[1]
1965	116.8	118.2	-1.4	-1.6
1970	192.8	195.6	-2.8	-8.7
1975	279.1	332.3	-53.2	-55.3
1980	517.1	590.9	-73.8	-72.7
1985	734.1	946.3	-212.3	-221.6
1986	769.1	990.3	-221.2	-237.9
1987	854.1	1,003.8	-149.7	-169.3
1988	909.0	1,064.1	-155.1	-193.9
1989	990.7	1,144.1	-153.4	-206.1
1990	1,031.5	1,251.9	-220.4	-277.0
1991[2]	1,094.0	1,391.0	-298.0	-360.0

[1]On-budget amounts exclude Social Security and the Postal Service.
[2]CBO projections issued in January 1991.

SOURCE: Congressional Budget Office, *The Economic and Budget Outlook: Fiscal Years 1992-1996* (Washington, D.C., 1991), pp. 63 and 146.

Table 2. U.S. Population by State and Region: 1940-1990

State or Region	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990
New England						
Connecticut	1,709,242	2,007,280	2,535,234	3,032,217	3,107,576	3,295,669
Maine	847,226	913,774	969,265	993,722	1,124,660	1,233,223
Massachusetts	4,316,721	4,690,514	5,148,578	5,689,170	5,737,037	6,029,051
New Hampshire	491,524	533,242	606,921	737,681	920,610	1,113,915
Rhode Island	713,346	791,896	859,488	949,723	947,154	1,005,984
Vermont	359,231	377,747	389,881	444,732	511,456	564,964
Total	8,437,290	9,314,453	10,509,367	11,847,245	12,348,493	13,242,806
Mid-Atlantic						
Delaware	266,505	318,085	446,292	548,104	594,338	668,696
Maryland	1,821,244	2,343,001	3,100,689	3,923,897	4,216,975	4,798,622
New Jersey	4,160,165	4,835,329	6,066,782	7,171,112	7,364,823	7,748,634
New York	13,479,142	14,830,192	16,782,304	18,241,391	17,558,072	18,044,505
Pennsylvania	9,900,180	10,498,012	11,319,366	11,800,766	11,863,895	11,924,710
Total	29,627,236	32,824,619	37,715,433	41,685,270	41,598,103	43,185,167
Midwest						
Illinois	7,897,241	8,712,176	10,081,158	11,110,285	11,426,518	11,466,682
Indiana	3,427,796	3,934,224	4,662,498	5,195,392	5,490,224	5,564,228
Iowa	2,538,268	2,621,073	2,757,537	2,825,368	2,913,808	2,787,424
Michigan	5,256,106	6,371,766	7,823,194	8,881,826	9,262,078	9,328,784
Minnesota	2,792,300	2,982,483	3,413,864	3,806,103	4,075,970	4,387,029
Ohio	6,907,612	7,946,627	9,706,397	10,657,423	10,797,630	10,887,325
Wisconsin	3,137,587	3,434,575	3,951,777	4,417,821	4,705,767	4,906,745
Total	31,956,910	36,002,924	42,396,425	46,894,218	48,671,995	49,328,217
South						
Alabama	2,832,961	3,061,743	3,266,740	3,444,354	3,893,888	4,062,608
Arkansas	1,949,387	1,909,511	1,786,272	1,923,322	2,286,435	2,362,239
District of Columbia	663,091	802,178	763,956	756,668	638,333	609,909
Florida	1,897,414	2,771,305	4,951,560	6,791,418	9,746,324	13,003,362
Georgia	3,123,723	3,444,578	3,943,116	4,587,930	5,463,105	6,508,419
Kentucky	2,845,627	2,944,806	3,038,156	3,220,711	3,660,777	3,698,969
Louisiana	2,363,880	2,683,516	3,257,022	3,644,637	4,205,900	4,238,216
Mississippi	2,183,796	2,178,914	2,178,141	2,216,994	2,520,638	2,586,443
North Carolina	3,571,623	4,061,929	4,556,155	5,084,411	5,881,766	6,657,630
Oklahoma	2,336,434	2,233,351	2,328,284	2,559,253	3,025,290	3,157,604
South Carolina	1,899,804	2,117,027	2,382,594	2,590,713	3,121,820	3,505,707
Tennessee	2,915,841	3,291,718	3,567,089	3,926,018	4,591,120	4,896,641
Texas	6,414,824	7,711,194	9,579,677	11,198,655	14,229,191	17,059,805
Virginia	2,677,773	3,318,680	3,966,949	4,651,448	5,346,818	6,216,568
West Virginia	1,901,974	2,005,552	1,860,421	1,744,237	1,949,644	1,801,625
Total	39,578,152	44,536,002	51,426,132	58,340,979	70,561,049	80,365,745

Table 2. U.S. Population by State and Region: 1940-1990 (continued)

State or Region	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990
West						
Alaska	72,524	128,643	226,167	302,583	401,851	551,947
Arizona	499,261	749,587	1,302,161	1,775,399	2,718,215	3,677,985
California	6,907,387	10,586,223	15,717,204	19,971,069	23,667,902	29,839,250
Colorado	1,123,296	1,325,089	1,753,947	2,209,596	2,889,964	3,307,912
Hawaii	422,770	499,794	632,772	769,913	964,691	1,115,274
Idaho	524,873	588,637	667,191	713,015	943,935	1,011,986
Kansas	1,801,028	1,905,299	2,178,611	2,249,071	2,363,679	2,485,600
Missouri	3,784,664	3,954,653	4,319,813	4,677,623	4,916,686	5,137,804
Montana	559,456	591,024	674,767	694,409	786,690	803,655
Nebraska	1,315,834	1,325,510	1,411,330	1,485,333	1,569,825	1,584,617
Nevada	110,247	160,083	285,278	488,738	800,493	1,206,152
New Mexico	531,818	681,187	951,023	1,017,055	1,302,894	1,521,779
North Dakota	641,935	619,636	632,446	617,792	652,717	641,364
Oregon	1,089,684	1,521,341	1,768,687	2,091,533	2,633,105	2,853,733
South Dakota	642,961	652,740	680,514	666,257	690,768	699,999
Utah	550,310	688,862	890,627	1,059,273	1,461,037	1,727,784
Washington	1,736,191	2,378,963	2,853,214	3,413,244	4,132,156	4,887,941
Wyoming	250,742	290,529	330,066	332,416	469,557	455,975
Total	22,564,981	28,647,800	37,275,818	44,534,319	53,366,165	63,510,757
Northeast	38,064,526	42,139,072	48,224,800	53,532,515	53,946,596	56,427,973
Midwest	31,956,910	36,002,924	42,396,425	46,894,218	48,671,995	49,328,217
Northeast and Midwest	70,021,436	78,141,996	90,621,225	100,426,733	102,618,591	105,756,190
South	39,578,152	44,536,002	51,426,132	58,340,979	70,561,049	80,365,745
West	22,564,981	28,647,800	37,275,818	44,534,319	53,366,165	63,510,757
South and West	62,143,133	73,183,802	88,701,950	102,875,298	123,927,214	143,876,502
U.S. Total	132,164,569	151,325,798	179,323,175	203,302,031	226,545,805	249,632,692

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *1980 Census of Population* (Washington, D.C., 1980), p. 1-43; and Bureau of the Census press release, Washington, D.C., December 26, 1990.

Table 3. Percent of U.S. Population by State and Region: 1940-1990

State or Region	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990
New England						
Connecticut	1.29	1.33	1.41	1.49	1.37	1.32
Maine	0.64	0.60	0.54	0.49	0.50	0.49
Massachusetts	3.27	3.10	2.87	2.80	2.53	2.42
New Hampshire	0.37	0.35	0.34	0.36	0.41	0.45
Rhode Island	0.54	0.52	0.48	0.47	0.42	0.40
Vermont	0.27	0.25	0.22	0.22	0.23	0.23
Total	6.38	6.16	5.86	5.83	5.45	5.30
Mid-Atlantic						
Delaware	0.20	0.21	0.25	0.27	0.26	0.27
Maryland	1.38	1.55	1.73	1.93	1.86	1.92
New Jersey	3.15	3.20	3.38	3.53	3.25	3.10
New York	10.20	9.80	9.36	8.97	7.75	7.23
Pennsylvania	7.49	6.94	6.31	5.80	5.24	4.78
Total	22.42	21.69	21.03	20.50	18.36	17.30
Midwest						
Illinois	5.98	5.76	5.62	5.46	5.04	4.59
Indiana	2.59	2.60	2.60	2.56	2.42	2.23
Iowa	1.92	1.73	1.54	1.39	1.29	1.12
Michigan	3.98	4.21	4.36	4.37	4.09	3.74
Minnesota	2.11	1.97	1.90	1.87	1.80	1.76
Ohio	5.23	5.25	5.41	5.24	4.77	4.36
Wisconsin	2.37	2.27	2.20	2.17	2.08	1.97
Total	24.18	23.79	23.64	23.07	21.48	19.76
South						
Alabama	2.14	2.02	1.82	1.69	1.72	1.63
Arkansas	1.47	1.26	1.00	0.95	1.01	0.95
District of Columbia	0.50	0.53	0.43	0.37	0.28	0.24
Florida	1.44	1.83	2.76	3.34	4.30	5.21
Georgia	2.36	2.28	2.20	2.26	2.41	2.61
Kentucky	2.15	1.95	1.69	1.58	1.62	1.48
Louisiana	1.79	1.77	1.82	1.79	1.86	1.70
Mississippi	1.65	1.44	1.21	1.09	1.11	1.04
North Carolina	2.70	2.68	2.54	2.50	2.60	2.67
Oklahoma	1.77	1.48	1.30	1.26	1.34	1.26
South Carolina	1.44	1.40	1.33	1.27	1.38	1.40
Tennessee	2.21	2.18	1.99	1.93	2.03	1.96
Texas	4.85	5.10	5.34	5.51	6.28	6.83
Virginia	2.03	2.19	2.21	2.29	2.36	2.49
West Virginia	1.44	1.33	1.04	0.86	0.86	0.72
Total	29.95	29.43	28.68	28.70	31.15	32.19

Table 3. Percent of U.S. Population by State and Region: 1940-1990 (continued)

State or Region	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990
West						
Alaska	0.05	0.09	0.13	0.15	0.18	0.22
Arizona	0.38	0.50	0.73	0.87	1.20	1.47
California	5.23	7.00	8.76	9.82	10.45	11.95
Colorado	0.85	0.88	0.98	1.09	1.28	1.33
Hawaii	0.32	0.33	0.35	0.38	0.43	0.45
Idaho	0.40	0.39	0.37	0.35	0.42	0.41
Kansas	1.36	1.26	1.21	1.11	1.04	1.00
Missouri	2.86	2.61	2.41	2.30	2.17	2.06
Montana	0.42	0.39	0.38	0.34	0.35	0.32
Nebraska	1.00	0.88	0.79	0.73	0.69	0.63
Nevada	0.08	0.11	0.16	0.24	0.35	0.48
New Mexico	0.40	0.45	0.53	0.50	0.58	0.61
North Dakota	0.49	0.41	0.35	0.30	0.29	0.26
Oregon	0.82	1.01	0.99	1.03	1.16	1.14
South Dakota	0.49	0.43	0.38	0.33	0.30	0.28
Utah	0.42	0.46	0.50	0.52	0.64	0.69
Washington	1.31	1.57	1.59	1.68	1.82	1.96
Wyoming	0.19	0.19	0.18	0.16	0.21	0.18
Total	17.07	18.93	20.79	21.91	23.56	25.44
Northeast	28.80	27.85	26.89	26.33	23.81	22.60
Midwest	24.18	23.79	23.64	23.07	21.48	19.76
Northeast and Midwest	52.98	51.64	50.54	49.40	45.30	42.36
South	29.95	29.43	28.68	28.70	31.15	32 19
West	17.07	18.93	20.79	21.91	23.56	25.44
South and West	47.02	48.36	49.46	50.60	54.70	57.64
U.S. Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *1980 Census of Population* (Washington, D.C., 1980), p. 1-43; and Bureau of the Census press release, Washington, D.C., December 26, 1990.

Table 4. Percent Change in U.S. Population by Decade: 1940-1990

State or Region	1940-50	1950-60	1960-70	1970-80	1980-90
New England					
Connecticut	17.44	26.30	19.60	2.49	6.05
Maine	7.85	6.07	2.52	13.18	9.65
Massachusetts	8.66	9.77	10.50	0.84	5.09
New Hampshire	8.49	13.82	21.54	24.80	21.00
Rhode Island	11.01	8.54	10.50	-0.27	6.21
Vermont	5.15	3.21	14.07	15.00	10.46
Total	10.40	12.83	12.73	4.23	7.24
Mid-Atlantic					
Delaware	19.35	40.31	22.81	8.44	12.51
Maryland	28.65	32.34	26.55	7.47	13.79
New Jersey	16.23	25.47	18.20	2.70	5.21
New York	10.02	13.16	8.69	-3.75	2.77
Pennsylvania	6.04	7.82	4.25	0.53	0.51
Total	10.79	14.90	10.53	-0.21	3.82
Midwest					
Illinois	10.32	15.71	10.21	2.85	0.35
Indiana	14.77	18.51	11.43	5.67	1.35
Iowa	3.26	5.21	2.46	3.13	-4.34
Michigan	21.23	22.78	13.53	4.28	0.72
Minnesota	6.81	14.46	11.49	7.09	7.63
Ohio	15.04	22.14	9.80	1.32	0.83
Wisconsin	9.47	15.06	11.79	6.52	4.27
Total	12.66	17.76	10.61	3.79	1.35
South					
Alabama	8.08	6.70	5.44	13.05	4.33
Arkansas	-2.05	-6.45	7.67	18.88	3.32
District of Columbia	20.98	-4.76	-0.95	-15.64	-4.45
Florida	46.06	78.67	37.16	43.51	33.42
Georgia	10.27	14.47	16.35	19.08	19.13
Kentucky	3.49	3.17	6.01	13.66	1.04
Louisiana	13.52	21.37	11.90	15.40	0.77
Mississippi	-0.22	-0.04	1.78	13.70	2.61
North Carolina	13.73	12.17	11.59	15.68	13.19
Oklahoma	-4.41	4.25	9.93	18.20	4.37
South Carolina	11.43	12.54	8.73	20.50	12.30
Tennessee	12.89	8.37	10.06	16.94	6.65
Texas	20.21	24.23	16.90	27.06	19.89
Virginia	23.93	19.53	17.26	14.95	16.27
West Virginia	5.45	-7.24	-6.25	11.78	-7.59
Total	12.53	15.47	13.45	20.95	13.90

Table 4. Percent Change in U.S. Population by Decade: 1940-1990 (continued)

State or Region	1940-50	1950-60	1960-70	1970-80	1980-90
West					
Alaska	77.38	75.81	33.79	32.81	37.35
Arizona	50.14	73.72	36.34	53.10	35.31
California	53.26	48.47	27.07	18.51	26.07
Colorado	17.96	32.36	25.98	30.79	14.46
Hawaii	18.22	26.61	21.67	25.30	15.61
Idaho	12.15	13.35	6.87	32.39	7.21
Kansas	5.79	14.34	3.23	5.10	5.16
Missouri	4.49	9.23	8.28	5.11	4.50
Montana	5.64	14.17	2.91	13.29	2.16
Nebraska	0.74	6.47	5.24	5.69	0.94
Nevada	45.20	78.21	71.32	63.79	50.68
New Mexico	28.09	39.61	6.94	28.10	16.80
North Dakota	-3.47	2.07	-2.32	5.65	-1.74
Oregon	39.61	16.26	18.25	25.89	8.38
South Dakota	1.52	4.25	-2.10	3.68	1.34
Utah	25.18	29.29	18.94	37.93	18.26
Washington	37.02	19.94	19.63	21.06	18.29
Wyoming	15.87	13.61	0.71	41.26	-2.89
Total	26.96	30.12	19.47	19.83	19.01
Northeast	10.70	14.44	11.01	0.77	4.60
Midwest	12.66	17.76	10.61	3.79	1.35
Northeast and Midwest	11.60	15.97	10.82	2.18	3.06
South	12.53	15.47	13.45	20.95	13.90
West	26.96	30.12	19.47	19.83	19.01
South and West	17.77	21.20	15.98	20.46	16.10
U.S. Total	14.50	18.50	13.37	11.43	10.19

SOURCES: Staff calculations based on U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *1980 Census of Population* (Washington, D.C., 1980), p. 1-43; and Bureau of the Census press release, Washington, D.C., December 26, 1990.

Table 5. Congressional Seats by State and Region: 1940-1990

State or Region	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	Change 1940-90
New England							
Connecticut	6	6	6	6	6	6	0
Maine	3	3	2	2	2	2	-1
Massachusetts	14	14	12	12	11	10	-4
New Hampshire	2	2	2	2	2	2	0
Rhode Island	2	2	2	2	2	2	0
Vermont	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
Total	28	28	25	25	24	23	-5
Mid-Atlantic							
Delaware	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
Maryland	6	7	8	8	8	8	2
New Jersey	14	14	15	15	14	13	-1
New York	45	43	41	39	34	31	-14
Pennsylvania	33	30	27	25	23	21	-12
Total	99	95	92	88	80	74	-25
Midwest							
Illinois	26	25	24	24	22	20	-6
Indiana	11	11	11	11	10	10	-1
Iowa	8	8	7	6	6	5	-3
Michigan	17	18	19	19	18	16	-1
Minnesota	9	9	8	8	8	8	-1
Ohio	23	23	24	23	21	19	-4
Wisconsin	10	10	10	9	9	9	-1
Total	104	104	103	100	94	87	-17
South							
Alabama	9	9	8	7	7	7	-2
Arkansas	7	6	4	4	4	4	-3
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	6	8	12	15	19	23	17
Georgia	10	10	10	10	10	11	1
Kentucky	9	8	7	7	7	6	-3
Louisiana	8	8	8	8	8	7	-1
Mississippi	7	6	5	5	5	5	-2
North Carolina	12	12	11	11	11	12	0
Oklahoma	8	6	6	6	6	6	-2
South Carolina	6	6	6	6	6	6	0
Tennessee	10	9	9	8	9	9	-1
Texas	21	22	23	24	27	30	9
Virginia	9	10	10	10	10	11	2
West Virginia	6	6	5	4	4	3	-3
Total	128	126	124	125	133	140	12

Table 5. Congressional Seats by State and Region: 1940-1990 (continued)

State or Region	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	Change 1940-90
West							
Alaska	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
Arizona	2	2	3	4	5	6	4
California	23	30	38	43	45	52	29
Colorado	4	4	4	5	6	6	2
Hawaii	0	0	2	2	2	2	2
Idaho	2	2	2	2	2	2	0
Kansas	6	6	5	5	5	4	-2
Missouri	13	11	10	10	9	9	-4
Montana	2	2	2	2	2	1	-1
Nebraska	4	4	3	3	3	3	-1
Nevada	1	1	1	1	2	2	1
New Mexico	2	2	2	2	3	3	1
North Dakota	2	2	2	1	1	1	-1
Oregon	4	4	4	4	5	5	1
South Dakota	2	2	2	2	1	1	-1
Utah	2	2	2	2	3	3	1
Washington	6	7	7	7	8	9	3
Wyoming	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
Total	76	82	91	97	104	111	35
Northeast	127	123	117	113	104	97	-30
Midwest	104	104	103	100	94	87	-17
Northeast and Midwest	231	227	220	213	198	184	-47
South	128	126	124	125	133	140	12
West	76	82	91	97	104	111	35
South and West	204	208	215	222	237	251	47
U.S. Total	435	435	435	435	435	435	--

SOURCES: Staff calculations based on U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *1980 Census of Population* (Washington, D.C., 1980), p. 1-47; and Bureau of the Census press release, Washington, D.C., December 26, 1990.

Table 6. Federal Expenditures by State: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1989

(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Total Federal Funds (in nominal dollars)	Fiscal 1989 Total Federal Funds (in nominal dollars)	Fiscal 1981 Percent of U.S. Total	Fiscal 1989 Percent of U.S. Total	Fiscal 1981 Total Federal Funds (in 1982 dollars)[1]	Fiscal 1989 Total Federal Funds (in 1982 dollars)[1]
New England						
Connecticut	10,410	15,790	1.84	1.74	11,035	12,492
Maine	2,760	4,760	0.49	0.53	2,926	3,766
Massachusetts	16,580	28,558	2.93	3.16	17,575	22,593
New Hampshire	2,230	3,414	0.39	0.38	2,364	2,701
Rhode Island	2,580	3,811	0.46	0.42	2,735	3,015
Vermont	1,130	1,728	0.20	0.19	1,198	1,367
Total	35,690	58,061	6.30	6.42	37,831	45,934
Mid-Atlantic						
Delaware	1,500	2,105	0.26	0.23	1,590	1,665
Maryland	14,360	24,380	2.53	2.69	15,222	19,288
New Jersey	16,160	25,892	2.85	2.86	17,130	20,484
New York	43,570	64,496	7.69	7.13	46,184	51,025
Pennsylvania	27,420	42,397	4.84	4.68	29,065	33,542
Total	103,010	159,270	18.17	17.60	109,191	126,005
Midwest						
Illinois	22,620	34,712	3.99	3.84	23,977	27,462
Indiana	10,230	15,910	1.80	1.76	10,844	12,587
Iowa	5,030	9,809	0.89	1.08	5,332	7,760
Michigan	18,340	25,973	3.24	2.87	19,440	20,548
Minnesota	8,470	14,433	1.49	1.59	8,978	11,419
Ohio	22,020	36,091	3.89	3.99	23,341	28,553
Wisconsin	9,050	14,476	1.60	1.60	9,593	11,453
Total	95,760	151,404	16.90	16.73	101,506	119,782
South						
Alabama	9,360	15,056	1.65	1.66	9,922	11,911
Arkansas	4,900	7,827	0.86	0.86	5,194	6,192
District of Columbia	12,440	15,214	2.19	1.68	13,186	12,036
Florida	26,390	46,680	4.66	5.16	27,973	36,930
Georgia	12,200	20,347	2.15	2.25	12,932	16,097
Kentucky	7,430	12,359	1.31	1.37	7,876	9,778
Louisiana	10,400	14,423	1.83	1.59	11,024	11,411
Mississippi	6,480	9,803	1.14	1.08	6,869	7,756
North Carolina	11,190	18,855	1.97	2.08	11,861	14,917
Oklahoma	7,030	11,120	1.24	1.23	7,452	8,797
South Carolina	6,960	11,982	1.23	1.32	7,378	9,479
Tennessee	10,910	16,660	1.92	1.84	11,565	13,180
Texas	32,850	54,749	5.80	6.05	34,821	43,314
Virginia	19,090	32,063	3.37	3.54	20,235	25,366
West Virginia	4,150	6,111	0.73	0.68	4,399	4,835
Total	181,780	293,249	32.07	32.40	192,687	232,001

Table 6. Federal Expenditures by State: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1989 (continued)
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Total Federal Funds (in nominal dollars)	Fiscal 1989 Total Federal Funds (in nominal dollars)	Fiscal 1981 Percent of U.S. Total	Fiscal 1989 Percent of U.S. Total	Fiscal 1981 Total Federal Funds (in 1982 dollars)[1]	Fiscal 1989 Total Federal Funds (in 1982 dollars)[1]
West						
Alaska	2,070	2,993	0.37	0.33	2,194	2,368
Arizona	7,010	13,381	1.24	1.48	7,431	10,586
California	69,420	108,611	12.25	12.00	73,585	85,926
Colorado	7,480	13,983	1.32	1.54	7,929	11,063
Hawaii	3,810	5,410	0.67	0.60	4,039	4,280
Idaho	1,970	3,688	0.35	0.41	2,088	2,918
Kansas	5,600	9,076	0.99	1.00	5,936	7,180
Missouri	15,130	23,335	2.67	2.58	16,038	18,461
Montana	1,780	3,262	0.31	0.36	1,887	2,581
Nebraska	3,200	5,770	0.56	0.64	3,392	4,565
Nevada	2,180	3,894	0.38	0.43	2,311	3,081
New Mexico	4,980	8,096	0.88	0.89	5,279	6,405
North Dakota	1,510	3,033	0.27	0.34	1,601	2,400
Oregon	5,260	8,563	0.93	0.95	5,576	6,775
South Dakota	1,580	2,890	0.28	0.32	1,675	2,286
Utah	3,440	6,191	0.61	0.68	3,646	4,898
Washington	12,540	19,225	2.21	2.12	13,292	15,210
Wyoming	1,570	1,666	0.28	0.18	1,664	1,318
Total	150,530	243,067	26.56	26.86	159,562	192,300
Northeast	138,700	217,331	24.47	24.01	147,022	171,939
Midwest	95,760	151,404	16.90	16.73	101,506	119,782
Northeast and Midwest	234,460	368,735	41.37	40.74	248,528	291,721
South	181,780	293,249	32.07	32.40	192,687	232,001
West	150,530	243,067	26.56	26.86	159,562	192,300
South and West	332,310	536,316	58.63	59.26	352,249	424,301
U.S. Total[2]	566,770	905,051	100.00	100.00	600,776	716,021

[1]Adjusted using the Gross National Product deflator.
[2]U.S. totals do not include funds for Puerto Rico or the territories.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Federal Expenditures by State for Fiscal Year 1981* and *Fiscal Year 1989* (Washington, D.C., February 1983 and March 1990), pp. 1 and 1.

Table 7. Estimated Total Tax Burden by State: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1989
(in millions of dollars)

	Fiscal 1981 Tax Burden	Fiscal 1989 Tax Burden	Fiscal 1981 Percent of U.S. Total	Fiscal 1989 Percent of U.S. Total
New England				
Connecticut	10,236	20,295	1.76	2.11
Maine	2,152	4,076	0.37	0.42
Massachusetts	15,180	30,403	2.61	3.16
New Hampshire	2,326	5,195	0.40	0.54
Rhode Island	2,385	4,184	0.41	0.43
Vermont	1,047	1,974	0.18	0.20
Total	33,326	66,127	5.73	6.86
Mid-Atlantic				
Delaware	1,687	3,090	0.29	0.32
Maryland	12,097	21,913	2.08	2.27
New Jersey	22,566	44,851	3.88	4.65
New York	47,749	85,754	8.21	8.90
Pennsylvania	30,243	46,530	5.20	4.83
Total	114,342	202,138	19.66	20.98
Midwest				
Illinois	34,779	50,894	5.98	5.28
Indiana	14,133	18,959	2.43	1.97
Iowa	7,386	9,210	1.27	0.96
Michigan	26,521	36,626	4.56	3.80
Minnesota	10,469	16,906	1.80	1.75
Ohio	28,556	40,057	4.91	4.16
Wisconsin	11,806	17,187	2.03	1.78
Total	133,650	189,839	22.98	19.70
South				
Alabama	7,444	11,636	1.28	1.21
Arkansas	4,129	6,372	0.71	0.66
District of Columbia	2,152	3,252	0.37	0.34
Florida	22,973	49,468	3.95	5.13
Georgia	11,167	22,075	1.92	2.29
Kentucky	7,503	10,391	1.29	1.08
Louisiana	9,306	11,993	1.60	1.24
Mississippi	4,129	5,988	0.71	0.62
North Carolina	11,632	21,231	2.00	2.20
Oklahoma	7,270	9,666	1.25	1.00
South Carolina	5,758	9,979	0.99	1.04
Tennessee	9,538	15,690	1.64	1.63
Texas	36,350	58,498	6.25	6.07
Virginia	13,493	24,690	2.32	2.56
West Virginia	3,955	4,746	0.68	0.49
Total	156,799	265,675	26.96	27.57

Table 7. Estimated Total Tax Burden by State: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1989 (continued)

(in millions of dollars)

	Fiscal 1981 Tax Burden	Fiscal 1989 Tax Burden	Fiscal 1981 Percent of U.S. Total	Fiscal 1989 Percent of U.S. Total
West				
Alaska	1,512	2,518	0.26	0.26
Arizona	6,107	11,867	1.05	1.23
California	68,570	125,050	11.79	12.98
Colorado	7,619	12,257	1.31	1.27
Hawaii	2,559	4,211	0.44	0.44
Idaho	1,919	2,723	0.33	0.28
Kansas	6,456	9,090	1.11	0.94
Missouri	12,155	18,307	2.09	1.90
Montana	1,803	2,265	0.31	0.24
Nebraska	3,955	5,261	0.68	0.55
Nevada	2,326	4,519	0.40	0.47
New Mexico	2,733	4,164	0.47	0.43
North Dakota	1,512	1,913	0.26	0.20
Oregon	6,805	9,522	1.17	0.99
South Dakota	1,396	1,941	0.24	0.20
Utah	2,850	4,409	0.49	0.46
Washington	11,806	18,296	2.03	1.90
Wyoming	1,396	1,530	0.24	0.16
Total	143,479	239,843	24.67	24.89
Northeast	147,668	268,265	25.39	27.84
Midwest	133,650	189,839	22.98	19.70
Northeast and Midwest	281,318	458,104	48.37	47.54
South	156,799	265,675	26.96	27.57
West	143,479	239,843	24.67	24.89
South and West	300,278	505,518	51.63	52.46
U.S. Total	581,596	963,622	100.00	100.00

SOURCES: Tax Foundation, "Memorandum on the Allocation of the Federal Tax Burden and Federal Grants-in-Aid by State, Fiscal Year 1988"; and "Federal Tax Burden by State: Fiscal Year 1989-1991," *Special Report* (Washington, D.C., March 1989 and May 1990).

Table 8. Federal Funding for Community Development Block Grant, Entitlement Grants: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1990
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1990 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of National Total	Fiscal 1990 Percent of National Total
New England				
Connecticut	34.92	24.04	1.34	1.25
Maine	4.60	4.06	0.18	0.21
Massachusetts	84.03	61.56	3.23	3.21
New Hampshire	3.31	3.02	0.13	0.16
Rhode Island	13.67	10.08	0.52	0.53
Vermont	0.00	0.68	0.00	0.04
Total	140.53	103.44	5.40	5.39
Mid-Atlantic				
Delaware	7.19	4.70	0.28	0.24
Maryland	53.49	38.3[illegible]	2.05	2.00
New Jersey	115.01	84.60	4.42	4.40
New York	379.51	261.79	14.57	13.63
Pennsylvania	204.99	145.24	7.87	7.56
Total	760.19	534.73	29.19	27.84
Midwest				
Illinois	183.96	124.24	7.06	6.47
Indiana	40.45	31.07	1.55	1.62
Iowa	16.41	11.36	0.63	0.59
Michigan	124.94	86.13	4.80	4.48
Minnesota	41.89	28.37	1.61	1.48
Ohio	140.85	96.05	5.41	5.00
Wisconsin	41.05	29.61	1.58	1.54
Total	589.55	406.82	22.63	21.18
South				
Alabama	32.69	20.50	1.26	1.07
Arkansas	8.72	5.98	0.33	0.31
District of Columbia	23.48	15.80	0.90	0.82
Florida	101.02	97.11	3.88	5.06
Georgia	34.86	28.16	1.34	1.47
Kentucky	25.84	16.32	0.99	0.85
Louisiana	46.77	30.86	1.80	1.61
Mississippi	7.95	4.52	0.31	0.24
North Carolina	22.59	15.39	0.87	0.80
Oklahoma	16.38	10.42	0.63	0.54
South Carolina	12.37	8.69	0.47	0.45
Tennessee	35.66	22.99	1.37	1.20
Texas	150.94	120.05	5.79	6.25
Virginia	38.97	28.34	1.50	1.48
West Virginia	10.37	6.54	0.40	0.34
Total	568.61	431.65	21.83	22.47

Table 8. Federal Funding for Community Development Block Grant, Entitlement Grants: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1990 (continued)
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1990 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of National Total	Fiscal 1990 Percent of National Total
West				
Alaska	2.06	1.49	0.08	0.08
Arizona	24.41	22.03	0.94	1.15
California	312.17	267.48	11.99	13.93
Colorado	22.46	17.54	0.86	0.91
Hawaii	12.68	10.75	0.49	0.56
Idaho	1.33	0.76	0.05	0.04
Kansas	11.59	8.46	0.44	0.44
Missouri	63.95	39.38	2.46	2.05
Montana	2.09	1.27	0.08	0.07
Nebraska	7.91	5.04	0.30	0.26
Nevada	3.29	5.94	0.13	0.31
New Mexico	5.86	4.89	0.22	0.25
North Dakota	2.00	1.18	0.08	0.06
Oregon	18.15	13.55	0.70	0.71
South Dakota	1.92	1.11	0.07	0.06
Utah	13.86	10.68	0.53	0.56
Washington	40.06	31.70	1.54	1.65
Wyoming	0.00	0.75	0.00	0.04
Total	545.79	444.00	20.95	23.12
Northeast	900.72	638.17	34.58	33.23
Midwest	589.55	406.82	22.63	21.18
Northeast and Midwest	1,490.27	1,044.99	57.22	54.41
South	568.61	431.65	21.83	22.47
West	545.79	444.00	20.95	23.12
South and West	1,114.40	875.65	42.78	45.59
U.S. Total[1]	2,604.67	1,920.64	100.00	100.00

[1]U.S. totals do not include funds for Puerto Rico.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Community Planning and Development, *Community Development Block Grant Program: Directory of Allocations for Fiscal Years 1981-1989* (Washington, D.C., July 19, 1989), pp. 1-61; and "Budget Information for States: Community Development Block Grant - Entitlement Grants Estimated Allocations, FY 1990," agency data, Washington, D.C., March 1990.

Table 9. Federal Funding for Community Development Block Grant, Small Cities Program: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1990

(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1990 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of National Total	Fiscal 1990 Percent of National Total
New England				
Connecticut	8.42	8.93	0.96	1.12
Maine	9.49	9.64	1.08	1.21
Massachusetts	22.51	23.55	2.56	2.95
New Hampshire	5.74	5.79	0.65	0.73
Rhode Island	4.12	3.48	0.47	0.44
Vermont	4.88	4.81	0.55	0.60
Total	55.16	56.21	6.26	7.04
Mid-Atlantic				
Delaware	1.45	1.44	0.16	0.18
Maryland	8.56	6.89	0.97	0.86
New Jersey	10.00	7.13	1.14	0.89
New York	37.42	34.04	4.25	4.26
Pennsylvania	37.76	37.26	4.29	4.67
Total	95.19	86.75	10.81	10.87
Midwest				
Illinois	32.41	27.79	3.68	3.48
Indiana	26.26	24.43	2.98	3.06
Iowa	22.50	20.98	2.55	2.63
Michigan	28.42	27.01	3.23	3.38
Minnesota	19.72	17.67	2.24	2.21
Ohio	39.32	36.20	4.46	4.53
Wisconsin	23.02	21.25	2.61	2.66
Total	191.65	175.34	21.76	21.96
South				
Alabama	28.01	24.62	3.18	3.08
Arkansas	20.44	17.59	2.32	2.20
District of Columbia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Florida	21.05	17.83	2.39	2.23
Georgia	34.38	31.07	3.90	3.89
Kentucky	27.24	24.61	3.09	3.08
Louisiana	27.59	22.86	3.13	2.86
Mississippi	30.30	26.61	3.44	3.33
North Carolina	41.71	36.60	4.74	4.58
Oklahoma	16.55	13.41	1.88	1.68
South Carolina	24.64	22.68	2.80	2.84
Tennessee	26.35	22.65	2.99	2.84
Texas	50.29	48.77	5.71	6.11
Virginia	23.29	18.65	2.64	2.34
West Virginia	16.60	14.42	1.88	1.81
Total	388.44	342.36	44.10	42.88

Table 9. Federal Funding for Community Development Block Grant, Small Cities Program: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1990 (continued)
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1990 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of National Total	Fiscal 1990 Percent of National Total
West				
Alaska	1.28	1.53	0.15	0.19
Arizona	5.28	5.60	0.60	0.70
California	23.33	20.96	2.65	2.63
Colorado	8.59	7.64	0.98	0.96
Hawaii	1.53	2.29	0.17	0.29
Idaho	5.71	6.32	0.65	0.79
Kansas	16.08	13.76	1.83	1.72
Missouri	23.56	20.55	2.67	2.57
Montana	5.60	5.24	0.64	0.66
Nebraska	10.93	10.14	1.24	1.27
Nevada	2.03	1.28	0.23	0.16
New Mexico	8.41	8.11	0.95	1.02
North Dakota	5.16	4.51	0.59	0.57
Oregon	9.20	8.74	1.04	1.09
South Dakota	6.11	5.83	0.69	0.73
Utah	3.56	4.48	0.40	0.56
Washington	11.08	8.48	1.26	1.06
Wyoming	2.96	2.24	0.34	0.28
Total	150.40	137.70	17.07	17.25
Northeast	150.35	142.96	17.07	17.91
Midwest	191.65	175.34	21.76	21.96
Northeast and Midwest	342.00	318.30	38.83	39.87
South	388.44	342.36	44.10	42.88
West	150.40	137.70	17.07	17.25
South and West	538.84	480.05	61.17	60.13
U.S. Total[1]	880.84	798.35	100.00	100.00

[1]U.S. totals do not include funds for Puerto Rico.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Community Planning and Development, *Community Development Block Grant Program: Directory of Allocations for Fiscal Years 1981-1989* (Washington, D.C., July 19, 1989), pp. 1-61; and "Budget Information for States: Community Development Block Grant - Nonentitlement Estimated Allocations, FY 1990," agency data, Washington, D.C., March 1990.

Table 10. Federal Commitments for Section 108 Guaranteed Loans: Fiscal 1978 - Fiscal 1989

(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1989 Program Commitments	Total Commitments 1978 to 1989	Percent of U.S. Total	Total Projects 1978 to 1989
New England				
Connecticut	0.00	2.00	0.19	4
Maine	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Massachusetts	6.18	50.45	4.68	22
New Hampshire	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Rhode Island	0.60	3.80	0.35	4
Vermont	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Total	6.78	56.25	5.21	30
Mid-Atlantic				
Delaware	0.00	1.00	0.09	2
Maryland	0.00	36.40	3.37	10
New Jersey	5.75	37.95	3.52	10
New York	24.69	115.90	10.74	54
Pennsylvania	3.80	74.00	6.86	39
Total	34.24	265.25	24.58	115
Midwest				
Illinois	0.00	25.30	2.34	8
Indiana	0.60	44.90	4.16	19
Iowa	0.00	3.20	0.30	5
Michigan	0.00	225.34	20.88	23
Minnesota	7.00	7.80	0.72	1
Ohio	2.30	32.91	3.05	24
Wisconsin	0.00	2.00	0.19	5
Total	9.90	341.45	31.65	85
South				
Alabama	0.00	3.34	0.31	4
Arkansas	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
District of Columbia	4.00	4.00	0.37	1
Florida	6.40	41.80	3.87	17
Georgia	4.35	16.65	1.54	11
Kentucky	0.00	24.60	2.28	10
Louisiana	5.95	17.95	1.66	3
Mississippi	0.00	4.50	0.42	3
North Carolina	0.22	6.82	0.63	4
Oklahoma	7.85	17.90	1.66	3
South Carolina	0.20	3.60	0.33	5
Tennessee	4.28	6.78	0.63	2
Texas	1.23	12.05	1.12	11
Virginia	1.70	24.43	2.26	10
West Virginia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Total	36.18	184.42	17.09	84

Table 10. Federal Commitments for Section 108 Guaranteed Loans: Fiscal 1978 - Fiscal 1989 (continued)

(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1989 Program Commitments	Total Commitments 1978 to 1989	Percent of U.S. Total	Total Projects 1978 to 1989
West				
Alaska	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Arizona	0.00	20.90	1.94	4
California	5.22	127.85	11.85	61
Colorado	0.00	1.80	0.17	2
Hawaii	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Idaho	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Kansas	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Missouri	0.00	47.36	4.39	18
Montana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Nebraska	0.00	3.70	0.34	6
Nevada	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
New Mexico	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
North Dakota	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Oregon	0.00	4.40	0.41	1
South Dakota	0.00	2.90	0.27	4
Utah	1.83	10.68	0.99	6
Washington	1.44	12.04	1.12	9
Wyoming	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Total	8.49	231.63	21.47	111
Northeast	41.02	321.50	29.80	145
Midwest	9.90	341.45	31.65	85
Northeast and Midwest	50.92	662.95	61.44	230
South	36.18	184.42	17.09	84
West	8.49	231.63	21.47	111
South and West	44.67	416.05	38.56	195
U.S. Total	95.59 [1]	1,079.00	100.00	425

[1]U.S. total does not include funds for Puerto Rico

SOURCE: Staff calculations from U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Community Planning and Development, "Section 108 Loan Guarantee Projects," unpublished data, Washington, D.C., September 30, 1987, June 12, 1990, and June 21, 1990.

Table 11. Economic Development Administration Obligated Projects: Fiscal 1989

(in thousands of dollars)

State or Region	Public Works Grants (Title I)	Planning Grants (Title III)	Economic Adjustment (Title IX)	Three Program Total	EDA and Leveraged Funds
New England					
Connecticut	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maine	2,317.28	272.00	0.00	2,589.28	3,912.48
Massachusetts	0.00	160.00	0.00	160.00	213.33
New Hampshire	0.00	45.00	0.00	45.00	60.00
Rhode Island	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vermont	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	154.66
Total	2,317.28	577.00	0.00	2,894.28	4,340.47
Mid-Atlantic					
Delaware	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maryland	2,250.00	150.00	876.94	3,276.94	5,388.51
New Jersey	1,775.00	242.00	339.00	2,356.00	4,928.96
New York	4,791.60	572.89	1,850.00	7,214.49	13,363.67
Pennsylvania	6,165.07	354.00	408.00	6,927.07	13,901.60
Total	14,981.67	1,318.89	3,552.78	19,853.34	37,582.74
Midwest					
Illinois	3,702.00	394.00	710.00	4,806.00	8,715.17
Indiana	0.00	464.00	751.92	1,215.92	2,943.45
Iowa	862.30	374.00	0.00	1,236.30	3,736.51
Michigan	7,037.20	659.00	25.00	7,721.20	16,789.91
Minnesota	1,548.02	577.24	650.00	2,775.26	8,563.33
Ohio	8,766.92	517.00	0.00	9,283.92	27,783.11
Wisconsin	3,889.35	663.61	1,490.00	6,043.40	10,329.50
Total	25,805.79	3,648.85	3,626.92	33,081.56	78,860.98
South					
Alabama	4,215.57	424.00	835.37	5,474.94	9,150.75
Arkansas	4,418.35	487.00	1,700.00	6,605.35	17,567.51
District of Columbia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Florida	1,720.60	377.00	0.00	2,097.60	3,274.68
Georgia	3,859.06	962.00	900.00	5,721.06	11,739.61
Kentucky	5,674.13	913.83	1,730.00	8,317.96	13,909.25
Louisiana	1,442.90	509.00	0.00	1,951.90	2,724.50
Mississippi	2,650.00	790.77	1,975.00	5,415.77	8,546.84
North Carolina	4,002.77	467.00	0.00	4,469.77	11,253.33
Oklahoma	1,838.20	571.00	0.00	2,409.20	3,836.67
South Carolina	2,664.29	803.82	5,475.00	8,943.11	14,534.75
Tennessee	4,374.90	581.00	0.00	4,955.90	7,652.47
Texas	15,868.71	1,197.50	313.37	17,379.58	40,316.47
Virginia	1,667.00	452.00	115.00	2,234.00	5,258.67
West Virginia	1,669.00	543.00	1,515.00	3,727.00	6,181.00
Total	56,065.48	9,078.92	14,558.74	79,703.14	155,946.50

Table 11. Economic Development Administration Obligated Projects: Fiscal 1989 (continued)

(in thousands of dollars)

State or Region	Public Works Grants (Title I)	Planning Grants (Title III)	Economic Adjustment (Title IX)	Three Program Total	EDA and Leveraged Funds
West					
Alaska	3,531.05	561.00	0.00	4,092.05	9,678.76
Arizona	0.00	293.00	9.00	302.00	346.67
California	5,817.50	1,085.00	1,450.00	8,352.50	16,389.13
Colorado	1,195.12	323.00	60.00	1,578.12	2,826.24
Hawaii	0.00	71.00	0.00	71.00	94.67
Idaho	2,838.12	591.12	350.00	3,779.24	6,850.24
Kansas	2,457.13	260.00	800.00	3,517.13	7,175.84
Missouri	756.50	679.00	602.75	2,038.25	3,538.07
Montana	200.00	310.00	415.86	925.86	2,029.01
Nebraska	1,086.42	200.00	0.00	1,286.42	4,057.87
Nevada	400.00	87.00	0.00	487.00	916.00
New Mexico	795.00	629.50	0.00	1,424.50	2,181.00
North Dakota	1,123.38	445.00	0.00	1,568.38	2,636.37
Oregon	800.00	636.00	300.00	1,736.00	3,502.68
South Dakota	375.00	430.00	720.00	1,525.00	2,245.00
Utah	0.00	370.00	500.00	870.00	1,282.89
Washington	1,478.67	871.56	300.00	2,650.23	4,445.03
Wyoming	325.00	75.00	0.00	400.00	738.33
Total	23,178.89	7,917.18	5,507.61	36,603.68	70,933.80
Northeast	17,298.95	1,895.89	3,552.78	22,747.62	18,242.07
Midwest	25,805.79	3,648.85	3,626.92	33,081.56	78,860.98
Northeast and Midwest	43,104.74	5,544.74	7,179.70	55,829.18	97,103.05
South	56,065.48	9,078.92	14,558.74	79,703.14	155,946.50
West	23,178.89	7,917.18	5,507.61	36,603.68	70,933.80
South and West	79,244.37	16,996.10	20,066.35	116,306.82	226,880.30
U.S. Total[1]	122,349.11	22,540.84	27,246.05	172,136.00	323,983.35

[1]U.S. totals do not include funds for Puerto Rico or the territories.

SOURCE: Staff calculations from U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration, "FY 89 EDA Approvals, Ordered By State and Programs," unpublished data, Washington, D.C., June 1990.

Table 12. SBA Guaranteed Loan Activity: Fiscal 1989
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Section 7(a) Guarantees			Section 503/504 Guaranteed Debentures		
	Number of Guarantees	Guarantee Amount	Percent of U.S. Total	Number of Guaranteed Debentures	Debenture Amount	Percent of U.S. Total
New England						
Connecticut	72	15.71	0.48	1	0.69	0.22
Maine	134	21.85	0.90	5	2.08	0.66
Massachusetts	258	34.38	1.74	34	12.38	3.95
New Hampshire	120	20.69	0.81	34	11.00	3.51
Rhode Island	61	11.35	0.41	6	1.52	0.48
Vermont	412	54.46	2.77	7	1.47	0.47
Total	1,057	158.44	7.11	94	29.14	9.29
Mid-Atlantic						
Delaware	11	1.52	0.07	0	0.00	0.00
Maryland	93	14.07	0.63	7	1.96	0.62
New Jersey	200	39.35	1.35	3	1.14	0.36
New York	961	150.76	6.47	62	16.62	5.30
Pennsylvania	313	56.53	2.11	12	3.08	0.98
Total	1,578	262.23	10.62	84	22.80	7.27
Midwest						
Illinois	396	74.49	2.67	15	3.77	1.20
Indiana	183	27.57	1.23	36	8.87	2.83
Iowa	511	53.35	3.44	16	4.54	1.45
Michigan	175	36.42	1.18	30	9.27	2.95
Minnesota	234	38.50	1.58	43	10.07	3.21
Ohio	379	61.51	2.55	125	29.85	9.51
Wisconsin	485	101.87	3.26	49	15.62	4.98
Total	2,363	393.71	15.90	314	81.99	26.13
South						
Alabama	295	57.39	1.99	60	11.83	3.77
Arkansas	80	11.54	0.54	3	0.76	0.24
District of Columbia	9	1.47	0.06	0	0.00	0.00
Florida	317	64.01	2.13	3	0.74	0.24
Georgia	584	150.35	3.93	55	14.54	4.63
Kentucky	283	50.24	1.90	6	1.69	0.54
Louisiana	100	22.63	0.67	3	0.26	0.08
Mississippi	99	14.16	0.67	6	1.54	0.49
North Carolina	220	34.98	1.48	31	8.71	2.78
Oklahoma	157	29.02	1.06	11	2.71	0.86
South Carolina	115	27.90	0.77	0	0.00	0.00
Tennessee	265	61.66	1.78	10	2.30	0.73
Texas	1,157	206.17	7.79	24	-6.52	2.08
Virginia	88	20.80	0.59	23	4.07	1.30
West Virginia	52	7.94	0.35	5	1.00	0.32
Total	3,821	760.26	25.72	240	56.67	18.06

Table 12. SBA Guaranteed Loan Activity: Fiscal 1989 (continued)
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Section 7(a) Guarantees			Section 503/504 Guaranteed Debentures		
	Number of Guarantees	Guarantee Amount	Percent of U.S. Total	Number of Guaranteed Debentures	Debenture Amount	Percent of U.S. Total
West						
Alaska	90	15.74	0.61	0	0.00	0.00
Arizona	154	27.91	1.04	16	4.00	1.27
California	2,375	509.93	15.99	148	47.26	15.06
Colorado	227	43.16	1.53	11	3.70	1.18
Hawaii	55	7.39	0.37	4	2.08	0.66
Idaho	170	23.16	1.14	27	5.77	1.84
Kansas	439	54.55	2.95	13	2.68	0.85
Missouri	593	73.87	3.99	59	16.22	5.17
Montana	317	41.94	2.13	1	0.27	0.09
Nebraska	174	21.43	1.17	4	0.36	0.11
Nevada	144	19.40	0.97	43	10.73	3.42
New Mexico	144	24.52	0.97	0	0.00	0.00
North Dakota	141	18.99	0.95	5	1.84	0.59
Oregon	153	22.28	1.03	10	2.63	0.84
South Dakota	224	27.70	1.51	1	0.17	0.05
Utah	192	30.10	1.29	53	12.78	4.07
Washington	420	63.37	2.83	48	12.72	4.05
Wyoming	26	4.28	0.18	0	0.00	0.00
Total	6,038	1,029.72	40.64	443	123.21	39.26
Northeast	2,635	420.67	17.74	178	51.94	16.55
Midwest	2,363	393.71	15.90	314	81.99	26.13
Northeast and Midwest	4,998	814.38	33.64	492	133.93	42.68
South	3,821	760.26	25.72	240	56.67	18.06
West	6,038	1,029.72	40.64	443	123.21	39.26
South and West	9,859	1,789.98	66.36	683	179.88	57.32
U.S. Total[1]	14,857	2,604.36	100.00	1,858	313.81	100.00

[1]U.S. totals do not include funds for Puerto Rico or the territories.

SOURCE: Staff calculations from U.S. Small Business Administration, "Program Activity," unpublished internal report, Washington, D.C., May 1990.

Table 13. Activity of SBA Investment Companies: Fiscal 1989
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	SBICs			Section 301(d) Investment Companies		
	Number of Projects Financed	Amount	Percent of U.S. Total	Number of Projects Financed	Amount	Percent of U.S. Total
New England						
Connecticut	182	41.10	7.58	6	1.20	0.81
Maine	6	3.46	0.64	0	0.00	0.00
Massachusetts	113	29.50	5.44	79	6.87	4.66
New Hampshire	2	0.33	0.06	0	0.00	0.00
Rhode Island	32	7.43	1.37	0	0.00	0.00
Vermont	5	0.74	0.14	0	0.00	0.00
Total	340	82.56	15.22	85	8.07	5.48
Mid-Atlantic						
Delaware	1	0.10	0.02	3	0.38	0.26
Maryland	19	4.40	0.81	5	1.22	0.83
New Jersey	153	17.82	3.29	96	7.68	5.21
New York	423	86.11	15.88	570	66.91	45.43
Pennsylvania	56	25.79	4.76	6	0.95	0.65
Total	652	134.22	24.75	680	77.14	52.38
Midwest						
Illinois	38	42.64	7.86	76	3.56	2.42
Indiana	2	3.14	0.58	2	0.31	0.21
Iowa	5	1.31	0.24	0	0.00	0.00
Michigan	11	21.13	3.90	79	6.68	4.54
Minnesota	23	10.65	1.96	13	0.70	0.48
Ohio	29	20.56	3.79	7	0.51	0.35
Wisconsin	46	22.08	4.07	2	0.09	0.06
Total	154	121.51	22.41	179	11.85	8.05
South						
Alabama	12	1.42	0.26	10	0.75	0.51
Arkansas	22	2.95	0.54	14	1.03	0.70
District of Columbia	10	0.55	0.10	20	1.18	0.80
Florida	42	7.32	1.35	20	3.38	2.29
Georgia	28	25.78	4.75	5	1.10	0.75
Kentucky	15	9.57	1.76	7	0.58	0.39
Louisiana	10	0.77	0.14	2	0.32	0.22
Mississippi	4	1.77	0.33	1	0.02	0.01
North Carolina	10	3.08	0.57	2	0.33	0.22
Oklahoma	19	3.09	0.57	0	0.00	0.00
South Carolina	12	1.05	0.19	1	0.03	0.02
Tennessee	25	4.56	0.84	4	0.59	0.40
Texas	150	33.35	6.15	107	11.95	8.11
Virginia	42	12.42	2.29	14	0.91	0.62
West Virginia	2	0.50	0.09	0	0.00	0.00
Total	403	108.18	19.95	207	22.17	15.05

Table 13. Activity of SBA Investment Companies: Fiscal 1989 (continued)
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	SBICs			Section 301(d) Investment Companies		
	Number of Projects Financed	Amount	Percent of U.S. Total	Number of Projects Financed	Amount	Percent of U.S. Total
West						
Alaska	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
Arizona	22	3.77	0.70	0	0.00	0.00
California	207	67.79	12.50	272	24.52	16.65
Colorado	28	6.22	1.15	2	0.27	0.18
Hawaii	0	0.00	0.00	1	0.78	0.53
Idaho	1	0.02	0.00	2	0.05	0.03
Kansas	12	4.01	0.74	0	0.00	0.00
Missouri	5	6.45	1.19	1	0.11	0.07
Montana	0	0.00	0.00	1	0.09	0.06
Nebraska	4	0.18	0.03	0	0.00	0.00
Nevada	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
New Mexico	3	0.15	0.03	8	0.44	0.30
North Dakota	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
Oregon	15	3.23	0.60	3	0.25	0.17
South Dakota	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
Utah	14	1.59	0.29	0	0.00	0.00
Washington	16	2.45	0.45	3	1.28	0.87
Wyoming	0	0.00	0.00	1	0.26	0.18
Total	327	95.86	17.68	294	28.05	19.05
Northeast	992	216.78	39.97	765	85.21	57.86
Midwest	154	121.51	22.41	179	11.85	8.05
Northeast and Midwest	1,146	338.29	62.38	944	97.06	65.90
South	403	108.18	19.95	207	22.17	15.05
West	327	95.86	17.68	294	28.05	19.05
South and West	730	204.04	37.62	501	50.22	34.10
U.S. Total[1]	1,876	542.33	100.00	1,445	147.28	100.00

[1]Totals do not include funds for Puerto Rico or the territories.

SOURCES: Prepared from information provided by the U.S. Small Business Administration, *SBIC Digest* (Washington, D.C., April 1990), Table C11 and D11; and staff calculations from U.S. Small Business Administration, "Program Activity," unpublished internal report, Washington, D.C., May 1990.

Table 14. Small Business Development Centers Allocations: Fiscal 1990
(in dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1990 Program Allocation	Percent of U.S. Total
New England		
Connecticut	733,055	1.51
Maine	318,500	0.66
Massachusetts	1,424,246	2.94
New Hampshire	260,000	0.54
Rhode Island	266,500	0.55
Vermont	200,000	0.41
Total	3,202,301	6.61
Mid-Atlantic		
Delaware	200,000	0.41
Maryland	674,265	1.39
New Jersey	1,034,545	2.14
New York	2,958,549	6.11
Pennsylvania	3,353,999	6.93
Total	8,221,358	16.98
Midwest		
Illinois	2,833,562	5.85
Indiana	959,560	1.98
Iowa	825,500	1.70
Michigan	2,619,000	5.41
Minnesota	1,150,000	2.37
Ohio	1,550,993	3.20
Wisconsin	1,326,000	2.74
Total	11,264,615	23.26
South		
Alabama	1,098,500	2.27
Arkansas	643,500	1.33
District of Columbia	815,710	1.68
Florida	2,756,000	5.69
Georgia	1,540,500	3.18
Kentucky	1,033,500	2.13
Louisiana	1,189,500	2.46
Mississippi	715,000	1.48
North Carolina	923,950	1.91
Oklahoma	809,202	1.67
South Carolina	884,000	1.83
Tennessee	1,152,509	2.38
Texas	3,189,751	6.59
Virginia	300,000	0.62
West Virginia	552,000	1.14
Total	17,603,622	36.35

Table 14. Small Business Development Centers Allocations: Fiscal 1990 (continued)
(in dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1990 Program Allocation	Percent of U.S. Total
West		
Alaska	200,000	0.41
Arizona	534,276	1.10
California	0	0.00
Colorado	596,594	1.23
Hawaii	253,800	0.52
Idaho	266,500	0.55
Kansas	669,500	1.38
Missouri	1,391,000	2.87
Montana	221,000	0.46
Nebraska	442,000	0.91
Nevada	227,500	0.47
New Mexico	357,720	0.74
North Dakota	250,488	0.52
Oregon	741,000	1.53
South Dakota	200,000	0.41
Utah	409,500	0.85
Washington	1,170,000	2.42
Wyoming	200,000	0.41
Total	8,130,878	16.79
Northeast	11,423,659	23.59
Midwest	11,264,615	23.26
Northeast and Midwest	22,688,274	46.85
South	17,603,622	36.35
West	8,130,878	16.79
South and West	25,734,500	53.15
U.S. Total[1]	48,422,774	100.00

[1]U.S. total does not include funds for Puerto Rico or the territories.

SOURCE: Small Business Administration, agency data, Washington, D.C., 1991.

Table 15. Farmers Home Administration Funding Allocations: Fiscal 1989
(in thousands of dollars)

State or Region	Community Facility Loans	Water and Waste Disposal Loans	Water and Waste Disposal Grants	Business and Industry Loan Guarantees	State Total	Percent of U.S. Total
New England						
Connecticut	728	2,765	1,604	571	5,668	0.91
Maine	774	2,941	1,706	756	6,177	0.99
Massachusetts	1,077	4,092	2,374	795	8,338	1.33
New Hampshire	487	1,850	1,074	500	3,911	0.62
Rhode Island	388	554	360	500	1,802	0.29
Vermont	419	1,593	924	500	3,436	0.55
Total	3,873	13,795	8,042	3,622	29,332	4.69
Mid-Atlantic						
Delaware	388	837	485	500	2,210	0.35
Maryland	967	3,675	2,132	818	7,592	1.21
New Jersey	933	3,543	2,055	1,126	7,657	1.22
New York	3,645	13,847	8,033	3,147	28,672	4.58
Pennsylvania	4,353	16,535	9,593	3,873	34,354	5.49
Total	10,286	38,437	22,298	9,464	80,485	12.86
Midwest						
Illinois	2,415	9,175	5,323	2,754	19,667	3.14
Indiana	2,280	8,661	5,025	2,368	18,334	2.93
Iowa	1,375	5,223	3,030	1,234	10,862	1.74
Michigan	3,316	12,596	7,307	3,132	26,351	4.21
Minnesota	1,535	5,832	3,383	1,551	12,301	1.97
Ohio	3,440	13,069	7,582	3,124	27,215	4.35
Wisconsin	1,848	7,020	4,072	1,774	14,714	2.35
Total	16,209	61,576	35,722	15,937	129,444	20.68
South						
Alabama	2,421	9,196	5,360	2,307	19,284	3.08
Arkansas	1,763	6,698	3,886	1,689	14,036	2.24
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Florida	2,016	7,658	4,443	2,615	16,732	2.67
Georgia	3,049	11,583	6,719	2,669	24,020	3.84
Kentucky	929	10,808	6,270	2,885	20,892	3.34
Louisiana	2,114	8,030	4,658	2,160	16,962	2.71
Mississippi	2,491	9,463	5,490	2,345	19,789	3.16
North Carolina	4,259	16,179	9,386	3,849	33,673	5.38
Oklahoma	1,318	5,005	2,904	1,381	10,608	1.70
South Carolina	2,088	7,933	4,602	1,867	16,490	2.63
Tennessee	2,747	10,435	6,053	2,638	21,873	3.50
Texas	4,072	15,469	8,974	3,441	31,956	5.11
Virginia	2,258	8,578	4,976	1,867	17,679	2.82
West Virginia	1,728	6,565	3,809	1,821	13,923	2.22
Total	33,253	133,600	77,530	33,534	277,917	44.41

Table 15. Farmers Home Administration Funding Allocations: Fiscal 1989 (continued)
(in thousands of dollars)

State or Region	Community Facility Loans	Water and Waste Disposal Loans	Water and Waste Disposal Grants	Business and Industry Loan Guarantees	State Total	Percent of U.S. Total
West						
Alaska	388	635	368	500	1,891	0.30
Arizona	566	2,149	1,247	625	4,587	0.73
California	2,537	9,638	5,591	2,484	20,250	3.24
Colorado	660	2,509	1,455	579	5,203	0.83
Hawaii	388	578	360	500	1,826	0.29
Idaho	565	2,146	1,245	540	4,496	0.72
Kansas	1,375	3,528	2,046	741	7,690	1.23
Missouri	2,016	7,657	4,442	1,844	15,959	2.55
Montana	476	1,810	1,050	500	3,836	0.61
Nebraska	697	2,648	1,536	548	5,429	0.87
Nevada	388	500	360	500	1,748	0.28
New Mexico	552	2,097	1,217	609	4,475	0.72
North Dakota	437	1,659	963	500	3,559	0.57
Oregon	1,042	3,957	2,295	1,065	8,359	1.34
South Dakota	543	2,062	1,196	500	4,301	0.69
Utah	388	1,043	605	500	2,536	0.41
Washington	1,288	4,894	2,839	1,450	10,471	1.67
Wyoming	388	712	413	500	2,013	0.32
Total	14,694	50,222	29,228	14,485	108,629	17.36
Northeast	14,159	52,232	30,340	13,086	109,817	17.55
Midwest	16,209	61,576	35,722	15,937	129,444	20.68
Northeast and Midwest	30,368	113,808	66,062	29,023	239,261	38.23
South	33,253	133,600	77,530	33,534	277,917	44.41
West	14,694	50,222	29,228	14,485	108,629	17.36
South and West	47,947	183,822	106,758	48,019	386,546	61.77
U.S. Total[1]	78,315	297,630	172,820	77,042	625,807	100.00

[1]U.S. totals do not include funds for Puerto Rico or the territories.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Farmers Home Administration, "FmHA Instruction 1940-L Exhibit A" (Washington, D.C., February 8, 1990), Attachment 4, pp. 9-12.

Table 16. NASA Federal Prime Contracts by State: Fiscal 1989
(in thousands of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1989 Amount	Percent of U.S. Total	Return on Dollar
New England			
Connecticut	79,979	0.82	0.39
Maine	257	0.00	0.01
Massachusetts	55,599	0.57	0.18
New Hampshire	5,420	0.06	0.10
Rhode Island	463	0.00	0.01
Vermont	481	0.00	0.02
Total	142,199	1.46	0.21
Mid-Atlantic			
Delaware	1,420	0.01	0.05
Maryland	738,682	7.58	3.33
New Jersey	122,259	1.25	0.27
New York	46,443	0.48	0.05
Pennsylvania	186,994	1.92	0.40
Total	1,095,798	11.24	0.54
Midwest			
Illinois	13,501	0.14	0.03
Indiana	15,169	0.16	0.08
Iowa	10,326	0.11	0.11
Michigan	11,774	0.12	0.03
Minnesota	5,097	0.05	0.03
Ohio	159,579	1.64	0.39
Wisconsin	41,309	0.42	0.24
Total	256,755	2.63	0.13
South			
Alabama	690,077	7.08	5.86
Arkansas	45	0.00	0.00
District of Columbia	66,535	0.68	2.02
Florida	1,229,046	12.61	2.46
Georgia	18,015	0.18	0.08
Kentucky	1,226	0.01	0.01
Louisiana	305,930	3.14	2.52
Mississippi	83,233	0.85	1.37
North Carolina	4,534	0.05	0.02
Oklahoma	3,849	0.04	0.04
South Carolina	1,498	0.02	0.01
Tennessee	24,806	0.25	0.16
Texas	1,073,968	11.02	1.81
Virginia	332,949	3.42	1.33
West Virginia	149	0.00	0.00
Total	3,835,860	39.35	1.43

Table 16. NASA Federal Prime Contracts by State: Fiscal 1989 (continued)
(in thousands of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1989 Amount	Percent of U.S. Total	Return on Dollar
West			
Alaska	1,870	0.02	0.07
Arizona	17,014	0.17	0.14
California	3,727,170	38.24	2.[illegible]
Colorado	125,006	1.28	1.01
Hawaii	3,391	0.03	0.08
Idaho	160	0.00	0.01
Kansas	23,278	0.24	0.25
Missouri	20,650	0.21	0.11
Montana	218	0.00	0.01
Nebraska	26	0.00	0.00
Nevada	460	0.00	0.01
New Mexico	44,837	0.46	1.06
North Dakota	30	0.00	0.00
Oregon	3,038	0.03	0.03
South Dakota	128	0.00	0.01
Utah	427,251	4.38	9.58
Washington	22,443	0.23	0.12
Wyoming	35	0.00	0.00
Total	4,417,005	45.31	1.82
Northeast	1,237,997	12.70	0.46
Midwest	256,755	2.63	0.13
Northeast and Midwest	1,494,752	15.33	0.32
South	3,835,860	39.35	1.43
West	4,417,005	45.31	1.82
South and West	8,252,865	84.67	1.61
U.S. Total	9,747,617	100.00	1.00

SOURCE: National Aeronautics and Space Administration, agency data, Washington, D.C., 1991.

Table 17. Federal Funding for Job Training Partnership Act, Title II-A: Program Years 1984 and 1991[1]

(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	PY 1984 Program Allocation	PY 1991 Program Allocation	PY 1984 Percent of U.S. Total	PY 1991 Percent of U.S. Total
New England				
Connecticut	16.99	14.72	0.93	0.87
Maine	8.04	6.06	0.44	0.36
Massachusetts	36.18	31.98	1.99	1.89
New Hampshire	5.19	4.43	0.29	0.26
Rhode Island	7.80	6.31	0.43	0.37
Vermont	4.70	4.43	0.26	0.26
Total	78.90	67.93	4.33	4.01
Mid-Atlantic				
Delaware	4.70	4.43	0.26	0.26
Maryland	27.29	17.88	1.50	1.06
New Jersey	49.50	36.83	2.72	2.17
New York	123.45	119.00	6.78	7.03
Pennsylvania	102.85	63.20	5.65	3.73
Total	307.79	241.34	16.90	14.25
Midwest				
Illinois	104.95	91.26	5.76	5.39
Indiana	46.84	33.03	2.57	1.95
Iowa	18.91	13.87	1.04	0.82
Michigan	103.93	100.40	5.71	5.93
Minnesota	27.18	19.07	1.49	1.13
Ohio	102.69	80.22	5.64	4.74
Wisconsin	43.15	23.57	2.37	1.39
Total	447.65	361.42	24.59	21.34
South				
Alabama	45.72	40.35	2.51	2.38
Arkansas	18.54	24.84	1.02	1.47
District of Columbia	6.16	4.43	0.34	0.26
Florida	68.06	86.73	3.74	5.12
Georgia	36.69	42.11	2.02	2.49
Kentucky	32.66	35.29	1.79	2.08
Louisiana	37.97	62.65	2.09	3.70
Mississippi	24.30	33.31	1.33	1.97
North Carolina	44.79	22.25	2.46	1.31
Oklahoma	16.88	22.47	0.93	1.33
South Carolina	28.04	18.70	1.54	1.10
Tennessee	43.95	34.61	2.41	2.04
Texas	93.62	143.12	5.14	8.45
Virginia	32.32	27.53	1.78	1.63
West Virginia	21.43	20.57	1.18	1.21
Total	551.13	618.96	30.27	36.54

Table 17. Federal Funding for Job Training Partnership Act, Title II-A: Program Years 1984 and 1991[1] (continued)

(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	PY 1984 Program Allocation	PY 1991 Program Allocation	PY 1984 Percent of U.S. Total	PY 1991 Percent of U.S. Total
West				
Alaska	4.70	5.80	0.26	0.34
Arizona	24.07	24.84	1.32	1.47
California	206.97	191.10	11.37	11.28
Colorado	19.96	24.99	1.10	1.48
Hawaii	5.48	4.43	0.30	0.26
Idaho	7.90	7.58	0.43	0.45
Kansas	11.91	7.60	0.65	0.45
Missouri	36.01	34.65	1.98	2.05
Montana	6.02	6.63	0.33	0.39
Nebraska	7.71	5.10	0.42	0.30
Nevada	7.48	5.30	0.41	0.31
New Mexico	11.41	14.37	0.63	0.85
North Dakota	4.70	4.43	0.26	0.26
Oregon	24.00	17.89	1.32	1.06
South Dakota	4.70	4.43	0.26	0.26
Utah	9.25	7.72	0.51	0.46
Washington	38.33	33.00	2.11	1.95
Wyoming	4.70	4.43	0.26	0.26
Total	435.30	404.29	23.91	23.87
Northeast	386.69	309.27	21.24	18.26
Midwest	447.65	361.42	24.59	21.34
Northeast and Midwest	834.34	670.69	45.82	39.59
South	551.13	618.96	30.27	36.54
West	435.30	404.29	23.91	23.87
South and West	986.43	1,023.25	54.18	60.41
U.S. Total[2]	1,820.77	1,693.94	100.00	100.00

[1]Program year July 1, 1991 through June 30, 1992.
[2]U.S. totals do not include funds for Puerto Rico or the territories.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, Attachment 11, "PY 1984, JTPA Title II-A Allotments to States," *Federal Register*, vol. 49, no. 16, January 24, 1984; and "PY 1991 JTPA Title II-A Allotments to States," agency data, Washington, D.C., 1991.

Table 18. Federal Funding for Job Training Partnership Act, Title II-B: Program Years 1981 and 1990[1]

(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	PY 1981[2] Program Allocation	PY 1990 Program Allocation	PY 1981 Percent of U.S. Total	PY 1990 Percent of U.S. Total
New England				
Connecticut	11.09	5.70	1.43	0.87
Maine	4.38	2.34	0.56	0.36
Massachusetts	22.51	12.38	2.90	1.89
New Hampshire	2.13	1.71	0.27	0.26
Rhode Island	4.19	2.44	0.54	0.37
Vermont	1.77	1.71	0.23	0.26
Total	46.07	26.28	5.93	4.01
Mid-Atlantic				
Delaware	2.07	1.71	0.27	0.26
Maryland	13.31	6.84	1.71	1.04
New Jersey	28.25	14.26	3.63	2.18
New York	66.09	46.07	8.50	7.03
Pennsylvania	40.99	24.47	5.27	3.74
Total	150.71	93.35	19.39	14.25
Midwest				
Illinois	43.32	35.33	5.57	5.39
Indiana	20.54	12.79	2.64	1.95
Iowa	7.58	5.14	0.98	0.78
Michigan	36.81	38.87	4.74	5.94
Minnesota	10.39	7.38	1.34	1.13
Ohio	37.63	31.06	4.84	4.74
Wisconsin	13.51	8.89	1.74	1.36
Total	169.78	139.46	21.84	21.29
South				
Alabama	14.44	15.61	1.86	2.38
Arkansas	8.78	9.43	1.13	1.44
District of Columbia	8.68	3.91	1.12	0.60
Florida	31.26	33.58	4.02	5.13
Georgia	18.23	16.30	2.35	2.49
Kentucky	12.51	13.41	1.61	2.05
Louisiana	14.89	23.70	1.92	3.62
Mississippi	9.43	12.64	1.21	1.93
North Carolina	19.60	8.61	2.52	1.31
Oklahoma	8.36	8.54	1.08	1.30
South Carolina	10.02	7.24	1.29	1.11
Tennessee	16.55	13.19	2.13	2.01
Texas	39.16	55.41	5.04	8.46
Virginia	15.96	10.66	2.05	1.63
West Virginia	7.13	7.96	0.92	1.22
Total	235.00	240.19	30.23	36.67

Table 18. Federal Funding for Job Training Partnership Act, Title II-B: Program Years 1981 and 1990 (continued)[1]

(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	PY 1981[2] Program Allocation	PY 1990 Program Allocation	PY 1981 Percent of U.S. Total	PY 1990 Percent of U.S. Total
West				
Alaska	2.03	2.19	0.26	0.33
Arizona	8.00	9.43	1.03	1.44
California	83.70	73.99	10.77	11.30
Colorado	7.19	9.47	0.93	1.45
Hawaii	3.04	1.71	0.39	0.26
Idaho	3.08	2.86	0.40	0.44
Kansas	5.81	2.92	0.75	0.45
Missouri	17.18	13.42	2.21	2.05
Montana	2.53	2.52	0.33	0.38
Nebraska	4.19	1.92	0.54	0.29
Nevada	2.28	2.00	0.29	0.31
New Mexico	4.41	5.46	0.57	0.83
North Dakota	1.77	1.71	0.23	0.26
Oregon	9.62	6.93	1.24	1.06
South Dakota	1.90	1.71	0.24	0.26
Utah	3.51	2.91	0.45	0.44
Washington	14.56	12.78	1.87	1.95
Wyoming	0.93	1.71	0.12	0.26
Total	175.73	155.64	22.61	23.76
Northeast	196.78	119.63	25.32	18.27
Midwest	169.78	139.46	21.84	21.29
Northeast and Midwest	366.56	259.09	47.16	39.56
South	235.00	240.19	30.23	36.67
West	175.73	155.64	22.61	23.76
South and West	410.73	395.83	52.84	60.44
U.S. Total[3]	777.29	654.92	100.00	100.00

[1]Program year 1990 funds are for the summer of 1991.
[2]The Summer Youth Employment Program became Title II-B of JTPA in 1982.
[3]U.S. totals do not include funds for Puerto Rico or the territories.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, "FY 1981, SYEP Allocations," and "PY 1990 JTPA Title II-B Allotments to States," agency data, Washington, D.C., March 1981 and January 1991.

Table 19. Federal Funding for Job Training Partnership Act, Title III, Dislocated Workers: Program Years 1984 and 1991[1]

(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	PY 1984 Program Allocation	PY 1991 Program Allocation	PY 1984 Percent of U.S. Total	PY 1991 Percent of U.S. Total
New England				
Connecticut	1.38	3.59	0.84	0.89
Maine	0.64	0.98	0.39	0.24
Massachusetts	2.90	8.09	1.77	2.00
New Hampshire	0.37	1.15	0.23	0.28
Rhode Island	0.67	1.91	0.41	0.47
Vermont	0.23	0.47	0.14	0.12
Total	6.19	16.19	3.79	4.00
Mid-Atlantic				
Delaware	0.30	0.49	0.18	0.12
Maryland	2.31	3.24	1.41	0.80
New Jersey	4.50	7.86	2.75	1.94
New York	10.42	26.12	6.38	6.46
Pennsylvania	10.82	15.67	6.62	3.87
Total	28.35	53.38	17.35	13.20
Midwest				
Illinois	10.87	27.78	6.65	6.87
Indiana	4.81	8.64	2.94	2.14
Iowa	1.85	3.05	1.13	0.75
Michigan	11.58	30.70	7.09	7.59
Minnesota	2.47	4.15	1.51	1.03
Ohio	11.44	22.22	7.00	5.49
Wisconsin	4.26	4.41	2.61	1.09
Total	47.28	100.95	28.93	24.95
South				
Alabama	4.08	10.47	2.50	2.59
Arkansas	1.34	6.29	0.82	1.55
District of Columbia	0.54	1.01	0.33	0.25
Florida	5.52	22.39	3.38	5.53
Georgia	2.60	9.70	1.59	2.40
Kentucky	2.68	7.31	1.64	1.81
Louisiana	3.09	11.68	1.89	2.89
Mississippi	1.93	7.30	1.18	1.80
North Carolina	3.65	4.46	2.23	1.10
Oklahoma	1.32	4.92	0.81	1.22
South Carolina	2.32	4.15	1.42	1.03
Tennessee	3.81	6.56	2.33	1.62
Texas	6.72	38.64	4.11	9.55
Virginia	2.40	4.85	1.47	1.20
West Virginia	2.24	6.32	1.37	1.56
Total	44.24	146.05	27.07	36.10

Table 19. Federal Funding for Job Training Partnership Act, Title III, Dislocated Workers: Program Years 1984 and 1991[1] (continued)

(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	PY 1984 Program Allocation	PY 1991 Program Allocation	PY 1984 Percent of U.S. Total	PY 1991 Percent of U.S. Total
West				
Alaska	0.30	1.57	0.18	0.39
Arizona	1.90	3.88	1.16	0.96
California	18.21	40.02	11.14	9.89
Colorado	1.60	5.06	0.98	1.25
Hawaii	0.34	0.49	0.21	0.12
Idaho	0.64	1.44	0.39	0.36
Kansas	0.92	2.25	0.56	0.56
Missouri	3.24	9.67	1.98	2.39
Montana	0.46	1.39	0.28	0.34
Nebraska	0.57	0.94	0.35	0.23
Nevada	0.75	1.27	0.46	0.31
New Mexico	0.82	3.29	0.50	0.81
North Dakota	0.19	0.58	0.12	0.14
Oregon	2.35	4.80	1.44	1.19
South Dakota	0.21	0.59	0.13	0.15
Utah	0.76	1.44	0.47	0.36
Washington	3.83	8.46	2.34	2.09
Wyoming	0.26	0.82	0.16	0.20
Total	37.35	87.96	22.86	21.74
Northeast	34.54	69.57	21.14	17.20
Midwest	47.28	100.95	28.93	24.95
Northeast and Midwest	81.82	170.52	50.07	42.15
South	44.24	146.05	27.07	36.10
West	37.35	87.96	22.86	21.74
South and West	81.59	234.01	49.93	57.85
U.S. Total[2]	163.41	404.53	100.00	100.00

[1]A program year covers the period from July 1 through June 30. State amounts reflect original allocations excluding reallotments made based on inadequate or successful state spend-out rates.
[2]U.S. totals do not include funds for Puerto Rico, the territories, or national reserves.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, "Attachment III-PY 1984, JTPA Title III Dislocated Workers Program Allotments and Matching Requirements," *Federal Register*, vol. 49, no. 16, January 24, 1984, p. 2968; and "Attachment IV-PY 1991 JTPA Title III Allotments to States," agency data, Washington, D.C., January 1991.

Table 20. Federal Funding for Employment Service Administration: Program Years 1984 and 1991[1]

(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	PY 1984 Program Allocation	PY 1991[2] Program Allocation	PY 1984 Percent of U.S. Total	PY 1991 Percent of U.S. Total
New England				
Connecticut	9.01	9.83	1.25	1.27
Maine	3.92	4.23	0.55	0.55
Massachusetts	15.36	18.10	2.14	2.34
New Hampshire	2.44	3.48	0.34	0.45
Rhode Island	3.00	3.15	0.42	0.41
Vermont	2.37	2.56	0.33	0.33
Total	36.10	41.35	5.03	5.34
Mid-Atlantic				
Delaware	2.03	2.19	0.28	0.28
Maryland	11.39	13.19	1.59	1.70
New Jersey	19.49	22.09	2.71	2.85
New York	62.40	53.40	8.69	6.90
Pennsylvania	33.54	33.15	4.67	4.28
Total	128.85	124.02	17.94	16.02
Midwest				
Illinois	33.65	36.24	4.69	4.68
Indiana	15.36	16.36	2.14	2.11
Iowa	10.34	8.85	1.44	1.14
Michigan	28.13	29.77	3.92	3.84
Minnesota	11.97	12.78	1.67	1.65
Ohio	31.45	31.68	4.38	4.09
Wisconsin	14.18	14.03	1.97	1.81
Total	145.08	149.71	20.20	19.33
South				
Alabama	11.35	12.00	1.58	1.55
Arkansas	8.14	7.29	1.13	0.94
District of Columbia	6.06	5.18	0.84	0.67
Florida	26.82	37.11	3.73	4.79
Georgia	14.19	18.65	1.98	2.41
Kentucky	10.30	10.75	1.43	1.39
Louisiana	11.61	13.34	1.62	1.72
Mississippi	8.98	7.89	1.25	1.02
North Carolina	16.29	17.31	2.27	2.24
Oklahoma	14.27	12.20	1.99	1.58
South Carolina	8.48	9.45	1.18	1.22
Tennessee	13.18	13.59	1.84	1.75
Texas	43.43	52.09	6.05	6.73
Virginia	13.58	16.64	1.89	2.15
West Virginia	5.61	6.27	0.78	0.81
Total	212.29	239.76	29.56	30.96

Table 20. Federal Funding for Employment Service Administration: Program Years 1984 and 1991[1] (continued)

(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	PY 1984 Program Allocation	PY 1991[2] Program Allocation	PY 1984 Percent of U.S. Total	PY 1991 Percent of U.S. Total
West				
Alaska	7.91	8.54	1.10	1.10
Arizona	7.95	9.79	1.11	1.26
California	70.01	83.03	9.75	10.72
Colorado	8.94	10.07	1.24	1.30
Hawaii	3.24	2.77	0.45	0.36
Idaho	6.59	7.12	0.92	0.92
Kansas	6.43	6.90	0.90	0.89
Missouri	13.45	15.18	1.87	1.96
Montana	5.39	5.82	0.75	0.75
Nebraska	6.47	6.99	0.90	0.90
Nevada	5.24	5.66	0.73	0.73
New Mexico	6.04	6.53	0.84	0.84
North Dakota	5.48	5.92	0.76	0.76
Oregon	9.99	8.87	1.39	1.15
South Dakota	5.07	5.47	0.71	0.71
Utah	11.09	11.97	1.54	1.55
Washington	12.59	14.67	1.75	1.89
Wyoming	3.93	4.25	0.55	0.55
Total	195.81	219.55	27.27	28.35
Northeast	164.95	165.37	22.97	21.35
Midwest	145.08	149.71	20.20	19.33
Northeast and Midwest	310.03	315.08	43.17	40.69
South	212.29	239.76	29.56	30.96
West	195.81	219.55	27.27	28.35
South and West	408.10	459.31	56.83	59.31
U.S. Total[3]	718.13	774.39	100.00	100.00

[1]Program eyear July 1, 1991 through June 30, 1992.

[2]Preliminary data.

[3]U.S. totals do not include funds for Puerto Rico or the territories.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, "Final PY 1984 Wagner-Peyser Allotments to States"; and "Preliminary PY 1991 Wagner-Peyser Allotments to States," agency data, Washington, D.C., March 1984 and January 1991.

Table 21. Federal Funding for Unemployment Insurance, State Administration: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1990

(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1990 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of U.S. Total	Fiscal 1990 Percent of U.S. Total
New England				
Connecticut	12.79	25.06	1.86	1.81
Maine	4.00	8.50	0.58	0.61
Massachusetts	17.19	39.02	2.50	2.82
New Hampshire	2.17	5.67	0.32	0.41
Rhode Island	5.40	9.33	0.79	0.67
Vermont	1.79	4.24	0.26	0.31
Total	43.34	91.82	6.31	6.64
Mid-Atlantic				
Delaware	1.67	4.62	0.24	0.33
Maryland	9.54	25.62	1.39	1.85
New Jersey	30.82	50.09	4.49	3.62
New York	64.10	113.53	9.34	8.21
Pennsylvania	49.52	73.41	7.21	5.31
Total	155.65	267.27	22.67	19.32
Midwest				
Illinois	35.55	70.66	5.18	5.11
Indiana	11.05	20.25	1.61	1.46
Iowa	6.69	12.56	0.97	0.91
Michigan	41.98	59.82	6.11	4.32
Minnesota	8.98	22.80	1.31	1.65
Ohio	25.99	44.72	3.79	3.23
Wisconsin	13.99	28.99	2.04	2.10
Total	144.23	259.79	21.01	18.78
South				
Alabama	11.39	20.45	1.66	1.48
Arkansas	5.83	12.92	0.85	0.93
District of Columbia	2.68	7.27	0.39	0.53
Florida	16.62	38.43	2.42	2.78
Georgia	12.29	28.96	1.79	2.09
Kentucky	7.51	15.28	1.09	1.10
Louisiana	9.58	19.92	1.40	1.44
Mississippi	5.33	12.40	0.78	0.90
North Carolina	10.55	27.55	1.54	1.99
Oklahoma	5.69	14.35	0.83	1.04
South Carolina	5.98	15.57	0.87	1.13
Tennessee	9.38	19.11	1.37	1.38
Texas	29.31	74.73	4.27	5.40
Virginia	7.89	23.15	1.15	1.67
West Virginia	4.63	8.74	0.67	0.63
Total	144.66	338.83	21.07	24.49

Table 21. Federal Funding for Unemployment Insurance, State Administration: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1990 (continued)
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1990 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of U.S. Total	Fiscal 1990 Percent of U.S. Total
West				
Alaska	4.78	12.07	0.70	0.87
Arizona	7.67	18.58	1.12	1.34
California	97.62	206.91	14.22	14.96
Colorado	7.93	21.82	1.15	1.58
Hawaii	3.70	6.80	0.54	0.49
Idaho	4.60	8.63	0.67	0.62
Kansas	4.23	12.02	0.62	0.87
Missouri	15.76	28.04	2.30	2.03
Montana	2.77	4.71	0.40	0.34
Nebraska	4.00	7.85	0.58	0.57
Nevada	3.84	9.85	0.56	0.71
New Mexico	3.35	7.32	0.49	0.53
North Dakota	1.80	5.50	0.26	0.40
Oregon	12.62	21.52	1.84	1.56
South Dakota	1.61	3.32	0.23	0.24
Utah	5.29	12.07	0.77	0.87
Washington	15.56	33.89	2.27	2.45
Wyoming	1.62	4.70	0.24	0.34
Total	198.75	425.59	28.95	30.77
Northeast	198.99	359.09	28.98	25.96
Midwest	144.23	259.79	21.01	18.78
Northeast and Midwest	343.22	618.88	49.99	44.74
South	144.66	338.83	21.07	24.49
West	198.75	425.59	28.95	30.77
South and West	343.41	764.42	50.01	55.26
U.S. Total[1]	686.63	1,383.29	100.00	100.00

[1]U.S. totals do not include funds for Puerto Rico or the territories.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, "FY 1981 State Allocation"; and "FY 90 Unemployment Insurance Base Final Allocation as of October 27, 1989," computer runs, Washington, D.C., May 1980 and October 1989.

Table 22. Federal Funding for Aid to Families with Dependent Children: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1990

(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1990 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of U.S. Total	Fiscal 1990 Percent of U.S. Total
New England				
Connecticut	104.02	257.17	1.50	1.51
Maine	40.44	82.58	0.58	0.49
Massachusetts	270.22	561.52	3.89	3.30
New Hampshire	16.88	24.04	0.24	0.14
Rhode Island	43.27	85.78	0.62	0.50
Vermont	26.87	39.47	0.39	0.23
Total	501.70	1,050.56	7.23	6.18
Mid-Atlantic				
Delaware	16.15	25.27	0.23	0.15
Maryland	114.82	266.44	1.65	1.57
New Jersey	272.33	455.59	3.92	2.68
New York	781.60	2,026.06	11.26	11.92
Pennsylvania	421.65	736.81	6.08	4.33
Total	1,606.55	3,510.17	23.15	20.65
Midwest				
Illinois	391.24	754.80	5.64	4.44
Indiana	83.27	162.04	1.20	0.95
Iowa	83.98	149.04	1.21	0.88
Michigan	557.67	1,174.26	8.04	6.91
Minnesota	136.75	321.88	1.97	1.89
Ohio	344.98	848.91	4.97	4.99
Wisconsin	221.25	450.78	3.19	2.65
Total	1,819.14	3,861.72	26.22	22.72
South				
Alabama	55.26	60.93	0.80	0.36
Arkansas	37.24	55.33	0.54	0.33
District of Columbia	45.11	78.60	0.65	0.46
Florida	121.84	377.13	1.76	2.22
Georgia	105.51	278.89	1.52	1.64
Kentucky	100.76	154.69	1.45	0.91
Louisiana	89.79	185.67	1.29	1.09
Mississippi	48.17	85.49	0.69	0.50
North Carolina	106.57	220.68	1.54	1.30
Oklahoma	59.01	125.36	0.85	0.74
South Carolina	56.16	91.32	0.81	0.54
Tennessee	59.08	145.70	0.85	0.86
Texas	87.58	368.10	1.26	2.17
Virginia	99.11	166.78	1.43	0.98
West Virginia	41.54	111.46	0.60	0.66
Total	1,112.73	2,506.12	16.04	14.74

Table 22. Federal Funding for Aid to Families with Dependent Children: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1990 (continued)

(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1990 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of U.S. Total	Fiscal 1990 Percent of U.S. Total
West				
Alaska	17.16	59.98	0.25	0.35
Arizona	17.61	116.63	0.25	0.69
California	1,270.30	4,484.10	18.31	26.38
Colorado	47.08	127.60	0.68	0.75
Hawaii	46.62	88.61	0.67	0.52
Idaho	14.48	18.44	0.21	0.11
Kansas	47.78	103.24	0.69	0.61
Missouri	116.94	217.69	1.69	1.28
Montana	12.05	37.15	0.17	0.22
Nebraska	27.18	56.10	0.39	0.33
Nevada	6.20	24.13	0.09	0.14
New Mexico	31.63	54.53	0.46	0.32
North Dakota	9.85	23.74	0.14	0.14
Oregon	63.00	144.72	0.91	0.85
South Dakota	12.02	21.51	0.17	0.13
Utah	34.00	60.45	0.49	0.36
Washington	120.37	411.17	1.73	2.42
Wyoming	4.37	18.63	0.06	0.11
Total	1,898.64	6,068.41	27.36	35.70
Northeast	2,108.25	4,560.73	30.38	26.83
Midwest	1,819.14	3,861.72	26.22	22.72
Northeast and Midwest	3,927.39	8,422.44	56.60	49.55
South	1,112.73	2,506.12	16.04	14.74
West	1,898.64	6,068.41	27.36	35.70
South and West	3,011.37	8,574.52	43.40	50.45
U.S. Total[1]	6,938.76	16,996.97	100.00	100.00

[1]U.S. totals do not include funds for Puerto Rico or the territories.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Social Security Administration, Office of Family Assistance, "Table 1: Income Maintenance: Summary of State Expenditures for Aid to Families with Dependent Children, Fiscal Year 1981"; "AFDC-Emergency Assistance, FY 81, Federal Share;" and "Aid to Families with Dependent Children: Families, Recipients, and Payments by State, FY 1989 (preliminary estimate)," unpublished data runs, Washington, D.C., September 1983 and February 1990.

Table 23. Federal Funding for Job Opportunities and Basic Skills Training Program: Fiscal 1990

(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1990 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1990 Percent of U.S. Total
New England		
Connecticut	8.39	1.07
Maine	4.27	0.54
Massachusetts	20.70	2.63
New Hampshire	1.07	0.14
Rhode Island	3.54	0.45
Vermont	2.33	0.30
Total	40.30	5.12
Mid-Atlantic		
Delaware	1.57	0.20
Maryland	13.47	1.71
New Jersey	22.39	2.84
New York	73.55	9.34
Pennsylvania	38.64	4.91
Total	149.62	19.00
Midwest		
Illinois	44.03	5.59
Indiana	10.53	1.34
Iowa	7.89	1.00
Michigan	51.74	6.57
Minnesota	13.52	1.72
Ohio	48.25	6.13
Wisconsin	20.97	2.66
Total	196.92	25.01
South		
Alabama	8.22	1.04
Arkansas	4.51	0.57
District of Columbia	3.00	0.38
Florida	19.25	2.44
Georgia	17.00	2.16
Kentucky	10.92	1.39
Louisiana	16.41	2.08
Mississippi	10.45	1.33
North Carolina	13.91	1.77
Oklahoma	6.86	0.87
South Carolina	6.68	0.85
Tennessee	13.05	1.66
Texas	33.15	4.21
Virginia	10.74	1.36
West Virginia	9.74	1.24
Total	183.89	23.35

Table 23. Federal Funding for Job Opportunities and Basic Skills Training Program: Fiscal 1990 (continued)
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1990 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1990 Percent of U.S. Total
West		
Alaska	1.74	0.22
Arizona	6.89	0.88
California	126.17	16.02
Colorado	8.30	1.05
Hawaii	3.47	0.44
Idaho	2.10	0.27
Kansas	5.40	0.69
Missouri	14.82	1.88
Montana	2.47	0.31
Nebraska	2.88	0.37
Nevada	1.51	0.19
New Mexico	3.95	0.50
North Dakota	1.39	0.18
Oregon	8.98	1.14
South Dakota	1.61	0.20
Utah	3.99	0.51
Washington	19.84	2.52
Wyoming	1.21	0.15
Total	216.70	27.52
Northeast	189.91	24.12
Midwest	196.92	25.01
Northeast and Midwest	386.84	49.13
South	183.89	23.35
West	216.70	27.52
South and West	400.59	50.87
U.S. Total[1]	787.43	100.00

[1]U.S. totals do not include funds for Puerto Rico or the territories.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Family Support Administration, "JOBS FY-1990 Allocation," agency data, Washington, D.C., March 1990.

Table 24. Federal Funding for Vocational Education, Basic Grants to States:[1] Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1990

(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1990 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of U.S. Total	Fiscal 1990 Percent of U.S. Total
New England				
Connecticut	8.14	8.65	1.21	1.02
Maine	3.98	4.61	0.59	0.54
Massachusetts	17.67	18.24	2.63	2.14
New Hampshire	2.82	4.33	0.42	0.51
Rhode Island	2.95	4.33	0.44	0.51
Vermont	1.79	4.33	0.27	0.51
Total	37.35	44.49	5.55	5.23
Mid-Atlantic				
Delaware	1.70	4.33	0.25	0.51
Maryland	12.20	13.72	1.81	1.61
New Jersey	18.88	20.71	2.81	2.44
New York	49.28	54.02	7.32	6.35
Pennsylvania	35.09	40.56	5.21	4.77
Total	117.15	133.34	17.41	15.68
Midwest				
Illinois	29.77	36.50	4.42	4.29
Indiana	17.10	21.20	2.54	2.49
Iowa	9.07	10.17	1.35	1.20
Michigan	27.09	32.89	4.03	3.87
Minnesota	13.01	14.14	1.93	1.66
Ohio	33.16	38.74	4.93	4.55
Wisconsin	15.61	17.20	2.32	2.02
Total	144.81	170.85	21.52	20.09
South				
Alabama	13.77	17.20	2.05	2.02
Arkansas	7.67	9.75	1.14	1.15
District of Columbia	1.70	4.33	0.25	0.51
Florida	25.32	36.48	3.76	4.29
Georgia	18.10	24.17	2.69	2.84
Kentucky	12.40	15.70	1.84	1.85
Louisiana	14.76	18.65	2.19	2.19
Mississippi	9.05	11.44	1.34	1.35
North Carolina	20.02	26.05	2.97	3.06
Oklahoma	9.36	12.65	1.39	1.49
South Carolina	11.12	14.79	1.65	1.74
Tennessee	15.25	19.67	2.27	2.31
Texas	41.75	61.82	6.20	7.27
Virginia	17.13	19.57	2.55	2.30
West Virginia	6.13	7.86	0.91	0.92
Total	223.5	300.12	33.21	35.29

Table 24. Federal Funding for Vocational Education, Basic Grants to States:[1] Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1990 (continued)
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1990 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of U.S. Total	Fiscal 1990 Percent of U.S. Total
West				
Alaska	1.21	4.27	0.18	0.50
Arizona	7.81	11.90	1.16	1.40
California	59.73	75.92	8.88	8.93
Colorado	8.63	10.63	1.28	1.25
Hawaii	2.73	4.33	0.41	0.51
Idaho	3.07	4.33	0.46	0.51
Kansas	7.31	8.05	1.09	0.95
Missouri	15.92	17.77	2.37	2.09
Montana	2.84	4.33	0.42	0.51
Nebraska	5.16	5.58	0.77	0.66
Nevada	1.73	4.33	0.26	0.51
New Mexico	4.73	6.21	0.70	0.73
North Dakota	2.39	4.33	0.36	0.51
Oregon	7.21	9.44	1.07	1.11
South Dakota	2.59	4.33	0.38	0.51
Utah	4.94	6.97	0.73	0.82
Washington	10.92	14.69	1.62	1.73
Wyoming	1.25	4.29	0.19	0.50
Total	150.17	201.71	22.31	23.72
Northeast	154.50	177.82	22.96	20.91
Midwest	144.81	170.85	21.52	20.09
Northeast and Midwest	299.31	348.67	44.47	41.00
South	223.53	300.12	33.21	35.29
West	150.17	201.71	22.31	23.72
South and West	373.70	501.84	55.53	59.00
U.S. Total[2]	673.01 [3]	850.51	100.00	100.00

[1]July 1 - June 30.
[2]U.S. totals do not include funds for Puerto Rico or the territories.
[3]Combined total of Vocational Education: Basic Grants and Program Improvement.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Vocational and Adult Education, "Vocational Education Allotments for Fiscal Year 1981"; and "Vocational Education Allotments for Program Year 1990," agency data, Washington, D.C., October 1979 and September 1988.

Table 25. Federal Funding for Adult Education, State-Administered Program: Program Years 1981 and 1990

(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	PY 1981 Program Allocation	PY 1990 Program Allocation	PY 1981 Percent of U.S. Total	PY 1990 Percent of U.S. Total
New England				
Connecticut	1.40	1.77	1.44	1.33
Maine	0.57	0.81	0.59	0.61
Massachusetts	2.38	2.88	2.45	2.16
New Hampshire	0.44	0.67	0.45	0.50
Rhode Island	0.62	0.82	0.64	0.62
Vermont	0.32	0.48	0.33	0.36
Total	5.73	7.43	5.89	5.59
Mid-Atlantic				
Delaware	0.38	0.55	0.39	0.41
Maryland	1.85	2.46	1.90	1.85
New Jersey	3.35	4.12	3.44	3.10
New York	8.33	9.72	8.56	7.31
Pennsylvania	5.62	6.78	5.78	5.10
Total	19.53	23.63	20.08	17.77
Midwest				
Illinois	5.01	6.29	5.15	4.73
Indiana	2.39	3.13	2.46	2.36
Iowa	1.24	1.59	1.27	1.19
Michigan	3.92	4.91	4.03	3.69
Minnesota	1.60	2.03	1.64	1.52
Ohio	4.73	5.87	4.86	4.41
Wisconsin	1.95	2.51	2.00	1.89
Total	20.84	26.33	21.42	19.80
South				
Alabama	1.97	2.78	2.03	2.09
Arkansas	1.21	1.78	1.24	1.34
District of Columbia	0.48	0.60	0.49	0.45
Florida	3.29	5.63	3.38	4.23
Georgia	2.56	3.79	2.63	2.85
Kentucky	1.93	2.79	1.98	2.10
Louisiana	1.97	2.84	2.03	2.13
Mississippi	1.30	1.90	1.34	1.43
North Carolina	2.94	4.22	3.02	3.17
Oklahoma	1.32	1.87	1.36	1.41
South Carolina	1.56	2.35	1.60	1.77
Tennessee	2.24	3.29	2.30	2.48
Texas	5.50	8.44	5.65	6.34
Virginia	2.37	3.39	2.44	2.55
West Virginia	1.09	1.53	1.12	1.15
Total	31.73	47.21	32.62	35.50

Table 25. Federal Funding for Adult Education, State-Administered Program: Program Years 1981 and 1990 (continued)
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	PY 1981 Program Allocation	PY 1990 Program Allocation	PY 1981 Percent of U.S. Total	PY 1990 Percent of U.S. Total
West				
Alaska	0.24	0.38	0.25	0.28
Arizona	0.84	1.49	0.86	1.12
California	7.37	11.00	7.58	8.27
Colorado	0.91	1.34	0.94	1.01
Hawaii	0.41	0.65	0.42	0.49
Idaho	0.42	0.65	0.43	0.49
Kansas	1.00	1.29	1.03	0.97
Missouri	2.36	3.06	2.43	2.30
Montana	0.41	0.58	0.42	0.44
Nebraska	0.71	0.92	0.73	0.69
Nevada	0.31	0.59	0.32	0.44
New Mexico	0.55	0.89	0.57	0.67
North Dakota	0.42	0.57	0.43	0.43
Oregon	0.96	1.35	0.99	1.02
South Dakota	0.43	0.59	0.44	0.44
Utah	0.47	0.72	0.48	0.54
Washington	1.36	1.88	1.40	1.41
Wyoming	0.27	0.43	0.28	0.32
Total	19.44	28.38	19.99	21.34
Northeast	25.26	31.06	25.97	23.36
Midwest	20.84	26.33	21.42	19.80
Northeast and Midwest	46.10	57.39	47.39	43.16
South	31.73	47.21	32.62	35.50
West	19.44	28.38	19.99	21.34
South and West	51.17	75.59	52.61	56.84
U.S. Total[1]	97.27	132.98	100.00	100.00

[1]U.S. totals do not include funds for Puerto Rico or the territories.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Vocational and Adult Education, "Adult Education: State Allotments for Fiscal Years 1980 and 1981: Maximum Amounts Allowable for State Administration"; and "Revised Adult Education Allotments for Program Year 1990 (7/1/89 - 6/30/90), Adult Education Act (P.L. 91-230) as amended by P.L. 100-436 (FY 89 Appropriations Act), September 20, 1988, and P.L. 101-26, May 11,1989," agency data, Washington, D.C., February 14, 1980, and December 1989.

Table 26. Federal Funding for Head Start Program: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1990

(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1990 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of U.S. Total	Fiscal 1990 Percent of U.S. Total
New England				
Connecticut	7.39	12.22	1.08	1.03
Maine	3.26	5.59	0.48	0.47
Massachusetts	18.32	27.94	2.68	2.36
New Hampshire	1.48	2.44	0.22	0.21
Rhode Island	2.58	4.29	0.38	0.36
Vermont	1.56	2.55	0.23	0.21
Total	34.59	55.03	5.05	4.64
Mid-Atlantic				
Delaware	1.61	2.78	0.24	0.23
Maryland	10.49	17.63	1.53	1.49
New Jersey	23.77	37.59	3.47	3.17
New York	55.83	100.03	8.16	8.43
Pennsylvania	33.91	55.60	4.95	4.69
Total	125.61	213.64	18.35	18.01
Midwest				
Illinois	39.90	66.94	5.83	5.64
Indiana	10.20	19.36	1.49	1.63
Iowa	5.39	10.27	0.79	0.87
Michigan	32.00	54.41	4.67	4.59
Minnesota	7.91	14.55	1.16	1.23
Ohio	31.73	55.87	4.63	4.71
Wisconsin	11.17	20.24	1.63	1.71
Total	138.30	241.65	20.20	20.37
South				
Alabama	16.31	26.96	2.38	2.27
Arkansas	8.13	14.24	1.19	1.20
District of Columbia	5.16	7.19	0.75	0.61
Florida	20.32	39.47	2.97	3.33
Georgia	18.10	32.74	2.64	2.76
Kentucky	15.35	25.01	2.24	2.11
Louisiana	15.87	30.22	2.32	2.55
Mississippi	43.54	54.23	6.36	4.57
North Carolina	16.28	28.30	2.38	2.39
Oklahoma	9.89	16.02	1.44	1.35
South Carolina	9.92	17.80	1.45	1.50
Tennessee	13.69	24.68	2.00	2.08
Texas	33.13	66.81	4.84	5.63
Virginia	10.54	19.50	1.54	1.64
West Virginia	6.85	11.62	1.00	0.98
Total	243.08	414.78	35.51	34.97

Table 26. Federal Funding for Head Start Program: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1990 (continued)
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1990 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of U.S. Total	Fiscal 1990 Percent of U.S. Total
West				
Alaska	1.74	2.60	0.25	0.22
Arizona	6.53	12.05	0.95	1.02
California	72.37	133.79	10.57	11.28
Colorado	7.51	12.26	1.10	1.03
Hawaii	2.89	4.93	0.42	0.42
Idaho	1.95	3.90	0.28	0.33
Kansas	4.78	8.58	0.70	0.72
Missouri	13.80	23.46	2.02	1.98
Montana	1.93	3.45	0.28	0.29
Nebraska	3.04	5.58	0.44	0.47
Nevada	1.06	2.04	0.15	0.17
New Mexico	4.45	8.31	0.65	0.70
North Dakota	1.02	2.10	0.15	0.18
Oregon	6.22	10.83	0.91	0.91
South Dakota	1.63	3.23	0.24	0.27
Utah	2.86	6.09	0.42	0.51
Washington	8.17	16.23	1.19	1.37
Wyoming	1.08	1.70	0.16	0.14
Total	143.03	261.13	20.89	22.01
Northeast	160.20	268.67	23.40	22.65
Midwest	138.30	241.65	20.20	20.37
Northeast and Midwest	298.50	510.32	43.60	43.02
South	243.08	414.78	35.51	34.97
West	143.03	261.13	20.89	22.01
South and West	386.11	675.91	56.40	56.98
U.S. Total[1]	684.61	1,186.22	100.00	100.00

[1]U.S. totals do not include funds for Puerto Rico or the territories.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Human Development Services Administration for Children, Youth and Families, "Estimated Distribution of Funds for Head Start Projects among the States, Fiscal Year 1981"; and "Head Start - FY 1990 Appropriation," agency data, Washington, D.C., 1980 and 1990.

Table 27. Federal Funding for Educationally Deprived Children, Local Educational Agencies (Chapter 1): Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1990
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 198' Program Allocation	Fiscal 1990 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of U.S. Total	Fiscal 1990 Percent of U.S. Total
New England				
Connecticut	27.87	56.85	0.94	1.12
Maine	13.83	27.76	0.47	0.49
Massachusetts	68.20	128.28	2.31	2.43
New Hampshire	5.96	13.28	0.20	0.25
Rhode Island	10.39	19.68	0.35	0.40
Vermont	6.16	13.84	0.21	0.22
Total	132.41	188.53	4.49	4.91
Mid-Atlantic				
Delaware	10.15	16.37	0.34	0.30
Maryland	50.73	82.84	1.72	1.75
New Jersey	74.99	167.66	2.54	3.44
New York	260.47	556.26	8.83	11.21
Pennsylvania	130.23	256.07	4.41	5.07
Total	526.57	835.79	17.85	21.77
Midwest				
Illinois	139.64	255.48	4.73	4.92
Indiana	40.18	79.47	1.36	1.61
Iowa	25.74	41.53	0.87	0.88
Michigan	130.29	207.00	4.42	4.03
Minnesota	39.11	59.15	1.33	1.26
Ohio	91.18	176.37	3.09	3.58
Wisconsin	46.05	72.77	1.56	1.56
Total	512.19	684.30	17.36	17.83
South				
Alabama	71.31	107.57	2.42	2.24
Arkansas	46.94	64.34	1.59	1.25
District of Columbia	18.27	24.99	0.62	0.48
Florida	106.42	235.64	3.61	4.38
Georgia	80.82	136.48	2.74	2.98
Kentucky	59.68	91.52	2.02	1.87
Louisiana	88.79	122.62	3.01	2.49
Mississippi	71.02	97.41	2.41	2.02
North Carolina	91.26	118.27	3.09	2.46
Oklahoma	37.60	48.67	1.27	1.03
South Carolina	55.15	76.49	1.87	1.64
Tennessee	65.38	104.10	2.22	2.20
Texas	247.75	363.06	8.40	6.81
Virginia	59.91	100.36	2.03	2.09
West Virginia	29.44	45.11	1.00	0.99
Total	1,129.74	1,340.34	38.29	34.92

Table 27. Federal Funding for Educationally Deprived Children, Local Educational Agencies (Chapter 1): Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1990 (continued)
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1990 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of U.S. Total	Fiscal 1990 Percent of U.S. Total
West				
Alaska	7.42	17.92	0.25	0.18
Arizona	30.85	61.62	1.05	1.16
California	317.36	570.44	10.76	10.32
Colorado	31.94	49.03	1.08	0.95
Hawaii	9.05	14.53	0.31	0.31
Idaho	9.84	17.92	0.33	0.31
Kansas	23.20	37.22	0.79	0.68
Missouri	53.08	83.95	1.80	1.72
Montana	10.33	14.56	0.35	0.32
Nebraska	16.01	23.87	0.54	0.51
Nevada	4.84	9.81	0.16	0.19
New Mexico	25.70	39.38	0.87	0.82
North Dakota	8.97	11.21	0.30	0.23
Oregon	31.97	54.22	1.08	0.84
South Dakota	9.37	15.46	0.32	0.32
Utah	9.95	18.91	0.34	0.37
Washington	44.64	69.26	1.51	1.21
Wyoming	5.12	6.92	0.17	0.13
Total	649.64	789.70	22.02	20.57
Northeast	658.98	1,024.32	22.33	26.68
Midwest	512.19	684.30	17.36	17.83
Northeast and Midwest	1,171.17	1,708.62	39.69	44.51
South	1,129.74	1,340.34	38.29	34.92
West	649.64	789.70	22.02	20.57
South and West	1,779.38	2,130.04	60.31	55.49
U.S. Total	2,950.55	3,838.65	100.00	100.00

[1]U.S. totals do not include funds for Puerto Rico or the territories.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Education, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Elementary and Secondary Education, "ESEA, Title I, 1981-1982 Appropriation"; and "FY 1990 Actual Chapter 1 Allocation: School Year 1990-91," agency data, Washington, D.C., December 1981 and January 1991.

Table 28. Federal Funding for Improving School Programs, State Block Grants: Fiscal 1983 and Fiscal 1990

(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1983 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1990 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1983 Percent of U.S. Total	Fiscal 1990 Percent of U.S. Total
New England				
Connecticut	5.65	5.12	1.29	1.15
Maine	2.23	2.26	0.51	0.51
Massachusetts	10.20	8.90	2.33	2.00
New Hampshire	2.23	2.26	0.51	0.51
Rhode Island	2.23	2.26	0.51	0.51
Vermont	2.23	2.26	0.51	0.51
Total	24.77	23.06	5.66	5.19
Mid-Atlantic				
Delaware	2.23	2.26	0.51	0.51
Maryland	7.92	7.62	1.81	1.72
New Jersey	13.59	12.42	3.10	2.80
New York	31.60	29.37	7.22	6.62
Pennsylvania	21.09	19.61	4.82	4.42
Total	76.43	71.28	17.46	16.06
Midwest				
Illinois	21.36	20.43	4.88	4.60
Indiana	10.68	10.23	2.44	2.30
Iowa	5.38	4.97	1.23	1.12
Michigan	18.22	16.93	4.16	3.81
Minnesota	7.68	7.58	1.75	1.71
Ohio	20.51	19.55	4.69	4.40
Wisconsin	9.00	8.71	2.06	1.96
Total	92.83	88.40	21.21	19.91
South				
Alabama	7.78	7.80	1.78	1.76
Arkansas	4.45	4.54	1.02	1.02
District of Columbia	2.23	2.26	0.51	0.51
Florida	16.50	18.55	3.77	4.18
Georgia	11.15	12.20	2.55	2.75
Kentucky	7.16	6.95	1.64	1.57
Louisiana	8.83	8.82	2.02	1.99
Mississippi	5.39	5.49	1.23	1.24
North Carolina	11.27	11.34	2.57	2.55
Oklahoma	5.72	6.04	1.31	1.36
South Carolina	6.33	6.56	1.45	1.48
Tennessee	8.73	8.76	1.99	1.97
Texas	29.03	33.34	6.63	7.51
Virginia	9.97	9.91	2.28	2.23
West Virginia	3.73	3.47	0.85	0.78
Total	138.27	146.03	31.59	32.90

Table 28. Federal Funding for Improving School Programs, State Block Grants: Fiscal 1983 and Fiscal 1990 (continued)
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1983 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1990 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1983 Percent of U.S. Total	Fiscal 1990 Percent of U.S. Total
West				
Alaska	2.23	2.26	0.51	0.51
Arizona	5.28	6.23	1.21	1.40
California	42.42	48.72	9.69	10.97
Colorado	5.39	5.77	1.23	1.30
Hawaii	2.23	2.26	0.51	0.51
Idaho	2.23	2.26	0.51	0.51
Kansas	4.21	4.40	0.96	0.99
Missouri	8.98	8.99	2.05	2.03
Montana	2.23	2.26	0.51	0.51
Nebraska	2.90	2.88	0.66	0.65
Nevada	2.23	2.26	0.51	0.51
New Mexico	2.75	3.00	0.63	0.68
North Dakota	2.23	2.26	0.51	0.51
Oregon	4.75	4.73	1.09	1.07
South Dakota	2.23	2.26	0.51	0.51
Utah	3.35	4.32	0.77	0.97
Washington	7.58	8.03	1.73	1.81
Wyoming	2.23	2.26	0.51	0.51
Total	105.45	115.15	24.09	25.94
Northeast	101.20	94.34	23.12	21.25
Midwest	92.83	88.40	21.21	19.91
Northeast and Midwest	194.03	182.74	44.32	41.17
South	138.27	146.03	31.59	32.90
West	105.45	115.15	24.09	25.94
South and West	243.72	261.18	55.68	58.83
U.S. Total[1]	437.75	443.92	100.00	100.00

[1]U.S. totals do not include funds for Puerto Rico or the territories.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Education, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Elementary and Secondary Education, "ECTA, Chapter 2 State Block Grants FY 83 Appropriation for Distribution in 1983-84," and "Chapter 2 Block Grants to States and Outlying Areas FY 1990," agency data, Washington, D.C., 1983 and 1991.

Table 29. Federal Funding for Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Block Grant: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1991

(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1991[1] Program Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of U.S. Total	Fiscal 1991 Percent of U.S. Total
New England				
Connecticut	36.79	29.65	2.11	2.10
Maine	26.57	19.21	1.52	1.36
Massachusetts	79.79	59.30	4.57	4.20
New Hampshire	13.93	11.22	0.80	0.79
Rhode Island	12.11	9.76	0.69	0.69
Vermont	10.44	8.41	0.60	0.60
Total	179.63	137.55	10.30	9.74
Mid-Atlantic				
Delaware	4.88	3.93	0.28	0.28
Maryland	28.17	22.70	1.62	1.61
New Jersey	68.32	55.05	3.92	3.90
New York	223.07	179.76	12.79	12.73
Pennsylvania	119.82	96.56	6.87	6.84
Total	444.26	358.00	25.47	25.34
Midwest				
Illinois	101.83	82.06	5.84	5.81
Indiana	46.10	37.15	2.64	2.63
Iowa	28.17	26.33	1.62	1.86
Michigan	107.77	77.90	6.18	5.51
Minnesota	69.65	56.13	3.99	3.97
Ohio	90.08	72.59	5.16	5.14
Wisconsin	59.19	50.52	3.39	3.58
Total	502.79	402.68	28.83	28.51
South				
Alabama	15.08	12.15	0.86	0.86
Arkansas	11.50	9.27	0.66	0.66
District of Columbia	5.71	4.60	0.33	0.33
Florida	24.98	19.22	1.43	1.36
Georgia	18.86	15.20	1.08	1.08
Kentucky	23.99	19.33	1.38	1.37
Louisiana	15.41	12.42	0.88	0.88
Mississippi	13.42	10.42	0.77	0.74
North Carolina	33.24	26.79	1.91	1.90
Oklahoma	15.45	11.17	0.89	0.79
South Carolina	13.35	9.65	0.77	0.68
Tennessee	24.30	19.58	1.39	1.39
Texas	39.69	31.98	2.28	2.26
Virginia	37.66	27.65	2.16	1.96
West Virginia	15.88	12.79	0.91	0.91
Total	308.52	242.22	17.69	17.15

Table 29. Federal Funding for Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Block Grant: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1991 (continued)

(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1991[1] Program Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of U.S. Total	Fiscal 1991 Percent of U.S. Total
West				
Alaska	7.12	7.76	0.41	0.55
Arizona	6.14	5.88	0.35	0.42
California	80.88	65.18	4.64	4.61
Colorado	28.20	22.73	1.62	1.61
Hawaii	1.90	1.53	0.11	0.11
Idaho	10.74	8.86	0.62	0.63
Kansas	14.92	12.09	0.86	0.86
Missouri	36.27	32.78	2.08	2.32
Montana	10.84	10.40	0.62	0.74
Nebraska	13.16	13.02	0.75	0.92
Nevada	3.42	2.76	0.20	0.20
New Mexico	8.50	7.36	0.49	0.52
North Dakota	7.44	11.29	0.43	0.80
Oregon	21.86	17.61	1.25	1.25
South Dakota	9.79	9.17	0.56	0.65
Utah	12.77	10.56	0.73	0.75
Washington	31.68	28.97	1.82	2.05
Wyoming	3.35	4.23	0.19	0.30
Total	308.98	272.18	17.71	19.27
Northeast	623.89	495.55	35.77	35.08
Midwest	502.79	402.68	28.83	28.51
Northeast and Midwest	1,126.68	898.23	64.60	63.59
South	308.52	242.22	17.69	17.15
West	308.98	272.18	17.71	19.27
South and West	617.50	514.40	35.40	36.41
U.S. Total	1,744.18	1,412.63	100.00	100.00

[1]LIHEAP allocations for 1991 include Indian tribe allocations, do not include funds allocated to the territories, and assume $500,000 set aside for training and technical assistance.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Family Support Administration, "Table 2: LIEAP: Allocations to States Including Tribal Reserves and Reallocation, in Dollars, by State, Fiscal Year 1981," agency data, Washington, D.C., 1980; and "Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program, FY 1991 Gross Allotments," agency data, Washington, D.C., December 12, 1990.

Table 30. Federal Funding for Weatherization Assistance for Low-Income Persons: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1990

(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1990 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of U.S. Total	Fiscal 1990 Percent of U.S. Total
New England				
Connecticut	2.51	2.16	1.43	1.37
Maine	2.80	2.53	1.60	1.62
Massachusetts	5.32	5.17	3.04	3.30
New Hampshire	1.37	1.30	0.78	0.83
Rhode Island	1.11	0.97	0.63	0.62
Vermont	1.36	1.08	0.78	0.69
Total	14.47	13.22	8.27	8.42
Mid-Atlantic				
Delaware	0.53	0.50	0.30	0.32
Maryland	2.05	2.03	1.17	1.29
New Jersey	4.62	4.34	2.64	2.76
New York	18.08	15.86	10.33	10.11
Pennsylvania	12.42	10.51	7.10	6.70
Total	37.70	33.23	21.54	21.18
Midwest				
Illinois	10.54	9.55	6.02	6.09
Indiana	5.00	4.60	2.86	2.93
Iowa	4.35	3.76	2.49	2.40
Michigan	12.25	10.42	7.00	6.64
Minnesota	9.09	7.72	5.19	4.92
Ohio	10.14	8.97	5.79	5.72
Wisconsin	6.77	6.16	3.87	3.93
Total	58.14	51.19	33.22	32.63
South				
Alabama	1.60	1.51	0.91	0.96
Arkansas	1.56	1.36	0.89	0.87
District of Columbia	0.67	0.58	0.38	0.37
Florida	0.61	0.65	0.35	0.41
Georgia	1.77	1.67	1.01	1.07
Kentucky	3.49	3.11	1.99	1.98
Louisiana	0.79	0.76	0.45	0.49
Mississippi	1.08	0.98	0.62	0.62
North Carolina	2.97	2.62	1.70	1.67
Oklahoma	1.94	1.60	1.11	1.02
South Carolina	1.02	1.01	0.58	0.65
Tennessee	3.08	2.88	1.76	1.83
Texas	2.42	2.21	1.38	1.41
Virginia	2.81	2.74	1.61	1.75
West Virginia	2.47	2.13	1.41	1.36
Total	28.28	25.81	16.16	16.45

Table 30. Federal Funding for Weatherization Assistance for Low-Income Persons: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1990 (continued)

(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1990 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of U.S. Total	Fiscal 1990 Percent of U.S. Total
West				
Alaska	1.03	1.36	0.59	0.87
Arizona	0.66	0.60	0.38	0.38
California	4.50	3.98	2.57	2.53
Colorado	3.50	3.48	2.00	2.22
Hawaii	0.14	0.17	0.08	0.11
Idaho	1.49	1.50	0.85	0.96
Kansas	1.86	1.75	1.06	1.12
Missouri	5.34	4.14	3.05	2.64
Montana	1.94	1.77	1.11	1.12
Nebraska	2.31	1.97	1.32	1.25
Nevada	0.48	0.45	0.27	0.29
New Mexico	1.40	1.23	0.80	0.79
North Dakota	2.13	1.89	1.22	1.21
Oregon	2.11	2.04	1.21	1.30
South Dakota	1.86	1.69	1.06	1.08
Utah	1.58	1.46	0.90	0.93
Washington	3.23	3.21	1.85	2.05
Wyoming	0.85	0.76	0.49	0.49
Total	36.41	33.46	20.81	21.32
Northeast	52.17	46.44	29.81	29.60
Midwest	58.14	51.19	33.22	32.63
Northeast and Midwest	110.31	97.63	63.03	62.23
South	28.28	25.81	16.16	16.45
West	36.41	33.46	20.81	21.32
South and West	64.69	59.27	36.97	37.77
U.S. Total[1]	175.00	156.90	100.00	100.00

[1]U.S. totals do not include funds for Puerto Rico or the territories.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Conservation and Renewable Energy, "FY 1981 Allocation"; and "1990 Weatherization State Allocation Report by Individual States," agency data, Washington, D.C., 1981 and 1990.

Table 31. Per Capita Annual Net Impact of a $5 Per Barrel Oil Import Fee by State and Region[1]

(in dollars)

State or Region	Per Capita Net Cost
New England	
Connecticut	-132
Maine	-188
Massachusetts	-127
New Hampshire	-134
Rhode Island	-108
Vermont	-124
Average	-133
Mid-Atlantic	
Delaware	-190
Maryland	-99
New Jersey	-148
New York	-90
Pennsylvania	-99
Average	-105
Midwest	
Illinois	-94
Indiana	-129
Iowa	-114
Michigan	-86
Minnesota	-109
Ohio	-93
Wisconsin	-96
Average	-99
South	
Alabama	-102
Arkansas	-91
District of Columbia	-62
Florida	-111
Georgia	-121
Kentucky	-122
Louisiana	-134
Mississippi	-100
North Carolina	-110
Oklahoma	+78
South Carolina	-100
Tennessee	-109
Texas	-45
Virginia	-120
West Virginia	-124
Average	-90
West	
Alaska	+6,664
Arizona	-93
California	-49
Colorado	-46
Hawaii	-204
Idaho	-104
Kansas	-52
Missouri	-116
Montana	-15
Nebraska	-111
Nevada	-131
New Mexico	+104
North Dakota	+132
Oregon	-114
South Dakota	-128
Utah	-13
Washington	-13
Wyoming	+931
Average	-2
Northeast	-112
Midwest	-99
Northeast and Midwest	-106
South	-90
West	-2
South and West	-52
U.S. Average	-75

[1]Determined by the following formula:

A. State Production - State Consumption = Net Impact in Barrels

B. Net Impact in Barrels x $5 = Net Impact in Dollars

C. Net Impact in Dollars/State Population = Per Capita Net Impact

SOURCES: Northeast-Midwest Congressional Coalition staff calculations using 1988 data from the U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, and the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 32. DOD Federal Prime Contracts by State: Fiscal 1989
(in thousands of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1989 Amount	Percent of U.S. Total	Return on Dollar
New England			
Connecticut	6,045,796	5.09	2.42
Maine	351,385	0.30	0.70
Massachusetts	8,746,796	7.37	2.34
New Hampshire	476,040	0.40	0.74
Rhode Island	412,906	0.35	0.80
Vermont	163,046	0.14	0.67
Total	16,195,969	13.65	1.99
Mid-Atlantic			
Delaware	171,045	0.14	0.45
Maryland	3,812,845	3.21	1.41
New Jersey	3,378,073	2.85	0.61
New York	6,449,396	5.43	0.61
Pennsylvania	2,782,354	2.34	0.49
Total	16,593,713	13.98	0.67
Midwest			
Illinois	1,244,597	1.05	0.20
Indiana	1,737,763	1.46	0.74
Iowa	425,859	0.36	0.38
Michigan	1,258,584	1.06	0.28
Minnesota	1,767,339	1.49	0.85
Ohio	5,058,014	4.26	1.03
Wisconsin	1,072,404	0.90	0.51
Total	12,564,560	10.59	0.54
South			
Alabama	1,386,533	1.17	0.97
Arkansas	368,888	0.31	0.47
District of Columbia	936,540	0.79	2.34
Florida	4,434,758	3.74	0.73
Georgia	1,861,858	1.57	0.68
Kentucky	323,296	0.27	0.25
Louisiana	1,689,907	1.42	1.14
Mississippi	1,217,503	1.03	1.65
North Carolina	1,092,624	0.92	0.42
Oklahoma	604,014	0.51	0.51
South Carolina	561,869	0.47	0.46
Tennessee	1,091,081	0.92	0.56
Texas	9,227,659	7.78	1.28
Virginia	5,802,505	4.89	1.91
West Virginia	161,090	0.14	0.28
Total	30,760,125	25.92	0.94

Table 33. DOD Procurement Technical Assistance Program Awards: Fiscal 1990

(in dollars)

State or Region	Number of Awards	Recipient Share	DOD Share	Percent of U.S. Total	Total
New England					
Connecticut	0	0	0	0.00	0
Maine	1	147,000	147,000	1.50	294,000
Massachusetts	0	0	0	0.00	0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0.00	0
Rhode Island	1	69,780	69,780	0.71	139,560
Vermont	0	0	0	0.00	0
Total	2	216,780	216,780	2.22	433,560
Mid-Atlantic					
Delaware	0	0	0	0.00	0
Maryland	1	60,268	150,000	1.53	210,268
New Jersey	2	266,198	304,956	3.12	571,154
New York	4	741,323	412,353	4.21	1,153,676
Pennsylvania	8	917,949	791,707	8.09	1,709,656
Total	15	1,985,738	1,659,016	16.96	3,644,754
Midwest					
Illinois	2	317,235	332,765	3.40	650,000
Indiana	1	340,000	300,000	3.07	640,000
Iowa	1	172,116	71,579	0.73	243,695
Michigan	15	1,552,548	677,853	6.93	2,230,401
Minnesota	1	80,954	123,681	1.26	204,635
Ohio	6	165,066	314,632	3.22	479,698
Wisconsin	2	291,602	289,901	2.96	581,503
Total	28	2,919,521	2,110,411	21.57	5,029,932
South					
Alabama	1	349,396	221,131	2.26	570,527
Arkansas	1	184,683	184,683	1.89	369,366
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0.00	0
Florida	1	400,969	299,610	3.06	700,579
Georgia	1	164,172	159,172	1.63	323,344
Kentucky	1	190,294	145,183	1.48	335,477
Louisiana	3	819,580	337,000	3.44	1,156,580
Mississippi	1	207,830	145,926	1.49	353,756
North Carolina	1	246,885	145,000	1.48	391,885
Oklahoma	1	724,747	300,000	3.07	1,024,747
South Carolina	1	177,440	167,440	1.71	344,880
Tennessee	1	222,800	133,100	1.36	355,900
Texas	4	955,100	346,500	3.54	1,301,600
Virginia	3	210,945	312,249	3.19	523,194
West Virginia	2	242,927	291,478	2.98	534,405
Total	22	5,097,768	3,188,472	32.59	8,286,240

Table 33. DOD Procurement Technical Assistance Program Awards: Fiscal 1990 (continued)

(in dollars)

State or Region	Number of Awards	Recipient Share	DOD Share	Percent of U.S. Total	Total
West					
Alaska	1	71,828	211,042	2.16	282,870
Arizona	1	672,882	150,000	1.53	822,882
California	5	664,278	449,845	4.60	1,114,123
Colorado	1	191,171	186,667	1.91	377,838
Hawaii	1	98,135	26,000	0.27	124,135
Idaho	2	161,719	85,000	0.87	246,719
Kansas	0	0	0	0.00	0
Missouri	1	217,868	189,495	1.94	407,363
Montana	1	134,842	115,684	1.18	250,526
Nebraska	1	94,591	64,940	0.66	159,531
Nevada	1	196,000	168,000	1.72	364,000
New Mexico	2	405,594	209,400	2.14	614,994
North Dakota	1	211,242	114,669	1.17	325,911
Oregon	1	132,753	176,630	1.81	309,383
South Dakota	1	240,762	202,279	2.07	443,041
Utah	1	356,616	200,000	2.04	556,616
Washington	1	65,445	60,249	0.62	125,694
Wyoming	0	0	0	0.00	0
Total	22	3,915,726	2,609,900	26.67	6,525,626
Northeast	17	2,202,518	1,875,796	19.17	4,078,314
Midwest	28	2,919,521	2,110,411	21.57	5,029,932
Northeast and Midwest	45	5,122,039	3,986,207	40.74	9,108,246
South	22	5,097,768	3,188,472	32.59	8,286,240
West	22	3,915,726	2,609,900	2.00	6,525,626
South and West	44	9,013,494	5,798,372	59.26	14,811,866
U.S. Total[1]	89	14,135,533	9,784,579	100.00	23,920,112

[1]U.S. totals do not include funds for Puerto Rico or the territories.

SOURCE: Department of Defense, Defense Logistics Agency, agency data, Washington, D.C., 1991.

Table 34. Military Construction: Fiscal 1989
(in thousands of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1989 Amount	Percent of U.S. Total
New England		
Connecticut	10,827	0.27
Maine	5,359	0.13
Massachusetts	23,842	0.60
New Hampshire	21,075	0.53
Rhode Island	19,720	0.49
Vermont	4,001	0.10
Total	84,824	2.13
Mid-Atlantic		
Delaware	1,410	0.04
Maryland	134,871	3.38
New Jersey	45,917	1.15
New York	290,896	7.30
Pennsylvania	38,042	0.95
Total	511,136	12.82
Midwest		
Illinois	80,107	2.01
Indiana	15,454	0.39
Iowa	10,020	0.25
Michigan	25,087	0.63
Minnesota	13,173	0.33
Ohio	28,137	0.71
Wisconsin	8,270	0.21
Total	180,248	4.52
South		
Alabama	86,962	2.18
Arkansas	20,789	0.52
District of Columbia	114,182	2.86
Florida	172,713	4.33
Georgia	149,039	3.74
Kentucky	43,470	1.09
Louisiana	19,759	0.50
Mississippi	71,404	1.79
North Carolina	115,065	2.89
Oklahoma	94,483	2.37
South Carolina	42,136	1.06
Tennessee	103,146	2.59
Texas	247,902	6.22
Virginia	196,627	4.93
West Virginia	19,825	0.50
Total	1,497,502	37.57

Table 34. Military Construction: Fiscal 1989 (continued)
(in thousands of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1989 Amount	Percent of U.S. Total
West		
Alaska	195,813	4.91
Arizona	44,794	1.12
California	650,148	16.31
Colorado	133,690	3.35
Hawaii	103,577	2.60
Idaho	5,729	0.14
Kansas	32,416	0.81
Missouri	72,972	1.83
Montana	21,733	0.55
Nebraska	3,146	0.08
Nevada	21,235	0.53
New Mexico	36,683	0.92
North Dakota	28,692	0.72
Oregon	10,083	0.25
South Dakota	10,264	0.26
Utah	126,180	3.17
Washington	204,774	5.14
Wyoming	10,325	0.26
Total	1,712,254	42.96
Northeast	595,960	14.95
Midwest	180,248	4.52
Northeast and Midwest	776,208	19.47
South	1,497,502	37.57
West	1,712,254	42.96
South and West	3,209,756	80.53
U.S. Total[1]	3,985,964	100.00

[1]U.S. total does not include funds for Puerto Rico or the territories.

SOURCE: Department of Defense, Construction Programs, agency data, Washington, D.C., 1991.

Table 35. Federal Funding for the State Revolving Loan Program for Wastewater Treatment Construction: Fiscal 1989 and Fiscal 1990

(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1989 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1990 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1989 Percent of U.S. Total	Fiscal 1990 Percent of U.S. Total
New England				
Connecticut	11.67	12.07	1.26	1.26
Maine	7.38	7.63	0.80	0.80
Massachusetts	32.35	33.46	3.49	3.49
New Hampshire	9.52	9.85	1.03	1.03
Rhode Island	6.40	6.62	0.69	0.69
Vermont	4.68	4.84	0.51	0.51
Total	71.99	74.46	7.77	7.77
Mid-Atlantic				
Delaware	4.68	4.84	0.51	0.51
Maryland	23.04	23.84	2.49	2.49
New Jersey	38.93	40.27	4.20	4.20
New York	105.16	108.78	11.36	11.36
Pennsylvania	37.74	39.04	4.08	4.08
Total	209.55	216.76	22.63	22.63
Midwest				
Illinois	43.09	44.57	4.65	4.65
Indiana	22.96	23.75	2.48	2.48
Iowa	12.90	13.34	1.39	1.39
Michigan	40.97	42.37	4.42	4.42
Minnesota	17.51	18.11	1.89	1.89
Ohio	53.64	55.48	5.79	5.79
Wisconsin	25.76	26.64	2.78	2.78
Total	216.82	224.27	23.41	23.41
South				
Alabama	10.65	11.02	1.15	1.15
Arkansas	6.23	6.45	0.67	0.67
District of Columbia	4.68	4.84	0.51	0.51
Florida	32.16	33.27	3.47	3.47
Georgia	16.11	16.66	1.74	1.74
Kentucky	12.13	12.54	1.31	1.31
Louisiana	10.47	10.83	1.13	1.13
Mississippi	8.58	8.88	0.93	0.93
North Carolina	17.20	17.79	1.86	1.86
Oklahoma	7.70	7.96	0.83	0.83
South Carolina	9.76	10.10	1.05	1.05
Tennessee	13.84	14.32	1.49	1.49
Texas	43.55	45.04	4.70	4.70
Virginia	19.50	20.17	2.11	2.11
West Virginia	14.85	15.36	1.60	1.60
Total	227.40	235.22	24.56	24.56

Table 35. Federal Funding for the State Revolving Loan Program for Wastewater Treatment Construction: Fiscal 1989 and Fiscal 1990 (continued)
(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1989 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1990 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1989 Percent of U.S. Total	Fiscal 1990 Percent of U.S. Total
West				
Alaska	5.70	5.90	0.62	0.62
Arizona	6.44	6.66	0.69	0.69
California	68.14	70.48	7.36	7.36
Colorado	7.62	7.88	0.82	0.82
Hawaii	7.38	7.63	0.80	0.80
Idaho	4.68	4.84	0.51	0.51
Kansas	8.60	8.90	0.93	0.93
Missouri	26.41	27.32	2.85	2.85
Montana	4.68	4.84	0.51	0.51
Nebraska	4.87	5.04	0.53	0.53
Nevada	4.68	4.84	0.51	0.51
New Mexico	4.68	4.84	0.51	0.51
North Dakota	4.68	4.84	0.51	0.51
Oregon	10.76	11.13	1.16	1.16
South Dakota	4.68	4.84	0.51	0.51
Utah	5.02	5.19	0.54	0.54
Washington	16.57	17.14	1.79	1.79
Wyoming	4.68	4.84	0.51	0.51
Total	200.25	207.13	21.63	21.63
Northeast	281.54	291.22	30.40	30.40
Midwest	216.82	224.27	23.41	23.41
Northeast and Midwest	498.36	515.49	53.82	53.82
South	227.40	235.22	24.56	24.56
West	200.25	207.13	21.63	21.63
South and West	427.66	442.35	46.18	46.18
U.S. Total[1]	926.02	957.83	100.00	100.00

[1]U.S. totals do not include funds for Puerto Rico or the territories.

SOURCES: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Municipal Pollution Control, "FY 89 Title VI Allotment," "Title II and Title VI State Allotments, FY 1990," agency data, Washington, D.C., December 1989 and January 1991.

Table 36. Federal Highway Administration Interstate Programs: Fiscal 1991

(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Interstate Construction	Interstate 4R[1]	State Total	Percent of U.S. Total
New England				
Connecticut	106.06	32.05	138.11	2.64
Maine	13.67	12.55	26.22	0.50
Massachusetts	703.82	32.84	736.66	14.08
New Hampshire	13.67	12.55	26.22	0.50
Rhode Island	13.67	12.55	26.22	0.50
Vermont	13.67	12.70	26.37	0.50
Total	864.56	115.24	979.80	18.73
Mid-Atlantic				
Delaware	13.67	12.55	26.22	0.50
Maryland	125.03	42.31	167.34	3.20
New Jersey	130.82	31.83	162.65	3.11
New York	15.09	88.27	103.36	1.98
Pennsylvania	119.05	64.63	183.68	3.51
Total	403.66	239.59	643.25	12.30
Midwest				
Illinois	13.67	88.52	102.19	1.95
Indiana	13.67	56.65	70.32	1.34
Iowa	13.67	35.81	49.48	0.95
Michigan	31.41	80.87	112.28	2.15
Minnesota	20.52	47.99	68.51	1.31
Ohio	34.61	100.06	134.67	2.57
Wisconsin	13.67	33.99	47.66	0.91
Total	141.22	443.89	585.11	11.19
South				
Alabama	64.09	47.69	111.78	2.14
Arkansas	13.67	26.82	40.49	0.77
District of Columbia	36.87	12.55	49.42	0.94
Florida	88.40	90.36	178.76	3.42
Georgia	49.50	89.88	139.38	2.66
Kentucky	23.67	43.22	66.89	1.28
Louisiana	68.67	41.32	109.99	2.10
Mississippi	13.67	30.54	44.21	0.85
North Carolina	41.18	45.54	86.72	1.66
Oklahoma	13.67	34.68	48.35	0.92
South Carolina	13.67	42.16	55.83	1.07
Tennessee	13.67	63.98	77.65	1.48
Texas	88.02	190.43	278.45	5.32
Virginia	25.98	70.75	96.73	1.85
West Virginia	13.67	18.87	32.54	0.62
Total	568.40	848.79	1,417.19	27.09

Table 36. Federal Highway Administration Interstate Programs: Fiscal 1991 (continued)

(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Interstate Construction	Interstate 4R[1]	State Total	Percent of U.S. Total
West				
Alaska	13.67	20.38	34.05	0.65
Arizona	13.67	55.19	68.86	1.32
California	320.54	248.18	568.72	10.87
Colorado	54.98	47.78	102.76	1.96
Hawaii	100.67	12.55	113.22	2.16
Idaho	13.67	22.64	36.31	0.69
Kansas	13.67	36.58	50.25	0.96
Missouri	13.67	70.93	84.60	1.62
Montana	13.67	40.63	54.30	1.04
Nebraska	13.67	21.06	34.73	0.66
Nevada	13.67	22.51	36.18	0.69
New Mexico	13.67	41.91	55.58	1.06
North Dakota	13.67	19.93	33.60	0.64
Oregon	24.43	37.54	61.97	1.18
South Dakota	13.67	24.78	38.45	0.74
Utah	13.67	39.66	53.33	1.02
Washington	77.29	55.30	132.59	2.53
Wyoming	13.67	32.22	45.89	0.88
Total	755.62	849.77	1,605.39	30.69
Northeast	1,268.22	354.83	1,623.05	31.03
Midwest	141.22	443.89	585.11	11.19
Northeast and Midwest	1,409.44	798.72	2,208.16	42.22
South	568.40	848.79	1,417.19	27.09
West	755.62	849.77	1,605.39	30.69
South and West	1,324.02	1,698.56	3,022.58	57.78
U.S. Total[2]	2,733.46	2,497.28	5,230.74	100.00

[1]Interstate 4R program includes resurfacing, restoration, rehabilitation, and reconstruction.
[2]U.S. totals do not include funds for Puerto Rico.

SOURCES: Staff calculations from U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, "Summary of FY 1991 Interstate and FY 1990 Non-Interstate Apportionments," March 21, 1990.

Table 37. Selected Federal Highway Administration Non-Interstate Programs: Fiscal 1990

(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Consolidated Primary	Rural Secondary	Urban System	Bridge Replacement	State Total	Percent of U.S. Total
New England						
Connecticut	24.94	3.86	10.35	60.09	99.24	2.03
Maine	14.26	5.01	3.61	8.43	31.31	0.64
Massachusetts	44.05	5.89	20.11	69.92	139.97	2.87
New Hampshire	11.18	2.88	3.61	7.31	24.98	0.51
Rhode Island	11.18	2.88	3.61	3.38	21.05	0.43
Vermont	11.18	2.88	3.61	7.59	25.26	0.52
Total	116.79	23.40	44.90	156.72	341.81	7.01
Mid-Atlantic						
Delaware	11.18	2.88	3.61	3.98	21.65	0.44
Maryland	33.56	5.72	14.19	17.45	70.92	1.45
New Jersey	52.81	5.28	27.70	59.71	145.50	2.98
New York	133.10	17.39	62.41	135.35	348.25	7.14
Pennsylvania	106.48	21.87	33.85	119.54	281.74	5.77
Total	337.13	53.14	141.76	336.03	868.06	17.79
Midwest						
Illinois	88.69	16.39	39.58	39.57	184.23	3.78
Indiana	51.91	13.57	14.33	22.95	102.76	2.11
Iowa	33.96	12.14	6.56	24.63	77.29	1.58
Michigan	81.59	17.15	27.19	30.91	156.84	3.21
Minnesota	42.93	14.11	10.90	16.87	84.81	1.74
Ohio	92.67	18.08	32.94	42.37	186.06	3.81
Wisconsin	47.11	13.25	12.14	24.05	96.55	1.98
Total	438.86	104.69	143.64	201.35	888.54	18.21
South						
Alabama	40.68	11.91	9.33	29.20	91.12	1.87
Arkansas	28.57	10.68	4.40	16.92	60.57	1.24
District of Columbia	11.18	0.00	3.61	10.70	25.49	0.52
Florida	75.09	14.96	34.41	22.39	146.85	3.01
Georgia	54.91	15.62	13.72	27.59	111.84	2.29
Kentucky	39.03	11.96	7.33	27.05	85.37	1.75
Louisiana	38.35	9.67	11.69	31.17	90.88	1.86
Mississippi	31.36	10.56	4.60	20.11	66.63	1.37
North Carolina	63.92	18.22	11.17	27.83	121.14	2.48
Oklahoma	33.59	11.38	8.02	31.36	84.35	1.73
South Carolina	32.55	9.18	6.62	11.40	59.75	1.22
Tennessee	46.85	13.50	11.27	36.96	108.58	2.23
Texas	130.76	36.37	46.58	53.21	266.92	5.47
Virginia	49.26	12.80	14.61	29.84	106.51	2.18
West Virginia	23.42	7.31	3.61	38.94	73.28	1.50
Total	699.52	194.12	190.97	414.67	1,499.28	30.73

Table 37. Selected Federal Highway Administration Non-Interstate Programs: Fiscal 1990 (continued)

(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Consolidated Primary	Rural Secondary	Urban System	Bridge Replacement	State Total	Percent of U.S. Total
West						
Alaska	73.79	31.82	3.61	3.38	112.60	2.31
Arizona	30.74	9.61	9.31	3.38	53.04	1.09
California	165.12	24.07	91.33	43.91	324.43	6.65
Colorado	35.72	11.64	9.67	13.71	70.74	1.45
Hawaii	11.18	2.88	3.61	4.46	22.13	0.45
Idaho	17.96	7.08	3.61	3.38	32.03	0.66
Kansas	31.91	11.43	6.13	25.85	75.32	1.54
Missouri	51.01	15.38	13.50	54.73	134.62	2.76
Montana	25.99	10.71	3.61	7.04	47.35	0.97
Nebraska	24.43	9.04	3.97	16.33	53.77	1.10
Nevada	18.59	6.97	3.61	3.38	32.55	0.67
New Mexico	25.33	9.51	3.79	4.47	43.10	0.88
North Dakota	17.00	6.89	3.61	4.98	32.48	0.67
Oregon	29.00	9.73	7.17	7.45	53.35	1.09
South Dakota	18.24	7.49	3.61	6.69	36.03	0.74
Utah	19.55	6.46	5.07	3.38	34.46	0.71
Washington	39.14	10.02	12.49	30.89	92.54	1.90
Wyoming	17.05	6.96	3.61	3.38	31.00	0.64
Total	651.75	197.69	191.31	240.79	1,281.54	26.27
Northeast	453.92	76.54	186.66	492.75	1,209.87	24.80
Midwest	438.86	104.69	143.64	201.35	888.54	18.21
Northeast and Midwest	892.78	181.23	330.30	694.10	2,098.41	43.01
South	699.52	194.12	190.97	414.67	1,499.28	30.73
West	651.75	197.69	191.31	240.79	1,281.54	26.27
South and West	1,351.27	391.81	382.28	655.46	2,780.82	56.99
U.S. Total[1]	2,244.05	573.04	712.58	1,349.56	4,879.23	100.00

[1]U.S. totals do not include funds for Puerto Rico or U.S. territories.

SOURCE: Staff calculations from the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, "Summary of FY 1991 Interstate and FY 1990 Non-Interstate Apportionments," March 21, 1990.

Table 38. Federal Funding for Urban Mass Transportation Capital and Operating Assistance Formula Grants, Large Urban Areas: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1990

(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1990 Program Allocation[1]	Fiscal 1981 Percent of U.S. Total	Fiscal 1990 Percent of U.S. Total
New England				
Connecticut	12.75	12.33	0.99	0.84
Maine	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Massachusetts	45.21	56.11	3.52	3.82
New Hampshire	0.12	0.54	0.01	0.04
Rhode Island	8.05	7.92	0.63	0.54
Vermont	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	66.13	76.89	5.15	5.24
Mid-Atlantic				
Delaware	3.75	1.89	0.29	0.13
Maryland	33.81	19.38	2.63	1.32
New Jersey	71.44	93.29	5.56	6.36
New York	253.81	324.44	19.77	22.12
Pennsylvania	87.99	99.75	6.85	6.80
Total	450.80	538.75	35.12	36.72
Midwest				
Illinois	108.45	127.02	8.45	8.66
Indiana	18.85	17.29	1.47	1.18
Iowa	3.56	3.10	0.28	0.21
Michigan	57.97	34.00	4.52	2.32
Minnesota	15.88	14.00	1.24	0.95
Ohio	61.44	50.80	4.79	3.46
Wisconsin	14.14	14.45	1.10	0.98
Total	280.29	260.67	21.83	17.77
South				
Alabama	6.80	4.86	0.53	0.33
Arkansas	1.85	2.02	0.14	0.14
District of Columbia	15.52	51.71	1.21	3.52
Florida	37.46	50.58	2.92	3.45
Georgia	13.34	23.15	1.04	1.58
Kentucky	8.54	5.36	0.67	0.37
Louisiana	17.68	15.40	1.38	1.05
Mississippi	0.08	3.70	0.01	0.25
North Carolina	2.44	4.82	0.19	0.33
Oklahoma	7.30	5.13	0.57	0.35
South Carolina	3.91	5.00	0.30	0.34
Tennessee	11.05	9.89	0.86	0.67
Texas	49.26	59.34	3.84	4.04
Virginia	19.19	11.02	1.49	0.75
West Virginia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	194.42	251.96	15.14	17.18

Table 38. Federal Funding for Urban Mass Transportation Capital and Operating Assistance Formula Grants, Large Urban Areas: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1990 (continued)

(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1990 Program Allocation[1]	Fiscal 1981 Percent of U.S. Total	Fiscal 1990 Percent of U.S. Total
West				
Alaska	0.00	1.75	0.00	0.12
Arizona	10.41	12.58	0.81	0.86
California	193.27	215.57	15.05	14.69
Colorado	13.13	14.73	1.02	1.00
Hawaii	4.58	12.74	0.36	0.87
Idaho	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Kansas	6.06	1.84	0.47	0.13
Missouri	25.62	20.13	2.00	1.37
Montana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nebraska	4.24	3.28	0.33	0.22
Nevada	1.85	2.50	0.14	0.17
New Mexico	2.79	2.63	0.22	0.18
North Dakota	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oregon	7.82	12.34	0.61	0.84
South Dakota	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Utah	4.16	7.81	0.32	0.53
Washington	18.20	30.85	1.42	2.10
Wyoming	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	292.13	338.74	22.76	23.09
Northeast	516.93	615.64	40.27	41.97
Midwest	280.29	260.67	21.83	17.77
Northeast and Midwest	797.22	876.32	62.10	59.73
South	194.42	251.96	15.14	17.18
West	292.13	338.74	22.76	23.09
South and West	486.55	590.70	37.90	40.27
U.S. Total[2]	1,283.77	1,467.02	100.00	100.00

[1]In fiscal 1981, UMTA supplied figures for metropolitan areas by state; in fiscal 1990 it gave one total per city even if it spanned two or more states. Staff had to estimate fiscal 1990 state allocations using the same percentage share as they received in fiscal 1981. Staff calculated state totals by adding the estimated figures for all cities within a state for both years.
[2]U.S. totals do not include funds for Puerto Rico.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Transportation, Urban Mass Transportation Administration, "Fiscal Year 1981 UMTA Section 5 Formula Apportionments, Amounts Apportioned to Urbanized Areas over 200,000 Population," agency data, Washington, D.C., October 20, 1980, pp. 1-3; and "UMTA Fiscal Year 1990 Formula Grant Apportionments," *Federal Register*, vol. 54, no. 242, December 19, 1989, pp. 51978-51980.

Table 39. Federal Funding for Urban Mass Transportation Capital and Operating Assistance Formula Grants, Small Urban Areas: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1990

(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1990 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of U.S. Total	Fiscal 1990 Percent of U.S. Total
New England				
Connecticut	9.18	11.14	5.92	7.68
Maine	1.25	1.18	0.81	0.81
Massachusetts	7.23	5.14	4.66	3.54
New Hampshire	1.27	1.49	0.82	1.03
Rhode Island	1.03	0.40	0.66	0.28
Vermont	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.27
Total	19.96	19.74	12.87	13.61
Mid-Atlantic				
Delaware	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maryland	0.00	1.03	0.00	0.71
New Jersey	2.03	1.17	1.31	0.80
New York	4.66	3.72	3.00	2.56
Pennsylvania	8.62	7.21	5.56	4.97
Total	15.31	13.13	9.87	9.05
Midwest				
Illinois	6.57	7.46	4.24	5.14
Indiana	4.51	4.59	2.91	3.17
Iowa	3.16	2.56	2.04	1.77
Michigan	7.39	4.58	4.76	3.15
Minnesota	2.12	1.55	1.37	1.07
Ohio	5.46	3.62	3.52	2.49
Wisconsin	5.84	5.98	3.77	4.12
Total	35.05	30.34	22.60	20.91
South				
Alabama	4.24	3.93	2.73	2.71
Arkansas	1.24	1.16	0.80	0.80
District of Columbia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Florida	7.18	5.43	4.63	3.74
Georgia	4.27	3.02	2.75	2.08
Kentucky	2.81	2.33	1.81	1.61
Louisiana	2.88	2.72	1.86	1.88
Mississippi	2.60	1.47	1.68	1.02
North Carolina	8.73	6.38	5.63	4.39
Oklahoma	0.79	0.79	0.51	0.54
South Carolina	2.03	1.26	1.31	0.87
Tennessee	2.34	1.37	1.51	0.94
Texas	13.46	12.61	8.68	8.69
Virginia	2.73	2.86	1.76	1.97
West Virginia	3.62	2.63	2.33	1.81
Total	58.92	47.96	37.99	33.05

Table 39. Federal Funding for Urban Mass Transportation Capital and Operating Assistance Formula Grants, Small Urban Areas: Fiscal 1981 and Fiscal 1990 (continued)

(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Fiscal 1981 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1990 Program Allocation	Fiscal 1981 Percent of U.S. Total	Fiscal 1990 Percent of U.S. Total
West				
Alaska	0.88	0.80	0.57	0.55
Arizona	0.00	0.34	0.00	0.24
California	9.30	12.65	6.00	8.72
Colorado	1.79	2.60	1.15	1.79
Hawaii	0.00	0.77	0.00	0.53
Idaho	0.77	1.12	0.50	0.77
Kansas	1.14	1.10	0.74	0.76
Missouri	2.01	1.82	1.30	1.25
Montana	1.30	1.31	0.84	0.91
Nebraska	1.46	1.24	0.94	0.85
Nevada	0.87	1.00	0.56	0.69
New Mexico	0.00	0.56	0.00	0.39
North Dakota	0.55	1.12	0.35	0.77
Oregon	1.99	2.52	1.28	1.74
South Dakota	0.68	0.80	0.44	0.55
Utah	2.04	1.02	1.32	0.70
Washington	1.08	2.41	0.70	1.66
Wyoming	0.00	0.75	0.00	0.52
Total	25.86	33.93	16.67	23.38
Northeast	35.27	32.87	22.74	22.65
Midwest	35.05	30.34	22.60	20.91
Northeast and Midwest	70.32	63.22	45.34	43.57
South	58.92	47.96	37.99	33.05
West	25.86	33.93	16.67	23.38
South and West	84.78	81.89	54.66	56.43
U.S. Total[1]	155.10	145.11	100.00	100.00

[1]U.S. totals do not include funds for Puerto Rico.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Transportation, Urban Mass Transportation Administration, "Notice," Washington, D.C., November 10, 1980, pp. 4-11; and "UMTA Fiscal Year 1990 Formula Grant Apportionments," *Federal Register*, vol. 54, no. 242, December 19, 1989, pp. 51981-51993.

Table 40. Present Estimated Costs of Federal Actions to Bail Out State-Chartered Thrifts from 1988 through June 15, 1990 and State Tax Burdens

(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Present Costs		Tax Burden	
	Amount	Percent of U.S. Total	Amount[1]	Percent of U.S. Total[2]
New England				
Connecticut	0	0.0	456	2.1
Maine	0	0.0	92	0.4
Massachusetts	0	0.0	683	3.2
New Hampshire	0	0.0	117	0.5
Rhode Island	0	0.0	94	0.4
Vermont	0	0.0	44	0.2
Total	0	0.0	1,486	6.9
Mid-Atlantic				
Delaware	0	0.0	69	0.3
Maryland	0	0.0	492	2.3
New Jersey	12	0.0	1,004	4.6
New York	0	0.0	1,927	8.9
Pennsylvania	674	2.3	1,046	4.8
Total	686	2.4	4,538	21.0
Midwest				
Illinois	257	0.0	1,144	5.3
Indiana	50	0.2	426	2.0
Iowa	137	0.5	207	1.0
Michigan	53	0.2	823	3.8
Minnesota	0	0.0	380	1.8
Ohio	101	0.3	900	4.2
Wisconsin	37	0.1	386	1.8
Total	635	2.2	4,267	19.7
South				
Alabama	3	0.0	262	1.2
Arkansas	49	0.2	143	0.7
District of Columbia	0	0.0	73	0.3
Florida	185	0.6	1,112	5.1
Georgia	0	0.0	496	2.3
Kentucky	0	0.0	234	1.1
Louisiana	0	0.0	270	1.2
Mississippi	0	0.0	134	0.6
North Carolina	34	0.1	477	2.2
Oklahoma	46	0.2	217	1.0
South Carolina	0	0.0	224	1.0
Tennessee	35	0.1	353	1.6
Texas	20,891	72.4	1,315	6.1
Virginia	122	0.4	555	2.6
West Virginia	0	0.0	107	0.5
Total	21,364	74.0	5,970	27.6

Table 40. Present Estimated Costs of Federal Actions to Bail Out State-Chartered Thrifts from 1988 through June 15, 1990 and State Tax Burdens (continued)

(in millions of dollars)

State or Region	Present Costs		Tax Burden	
	Amount	Percent of U.S. Total	Amount[1]	Percent of U.S. Total[2]
West				
Alaska	0	0.0	57	0.3
Arizona	0	0.0	267	1.2
California	5,576	19.3	2,810	13.0
Colorado	343	1.2	275	1.3
Hawaii	0	0.0	95	0.4
Idaho	0	0.0	61	0.3
Kansas	87	0.3	204	0.9
Missouri	0	0.0	411	1.9
Montana	0	0.0	51	0.2
Nebraska	0	0.0	118	0.5
Nevada	0	0.0	102	0.5
New Mexico	0	0.0	94	0.4
North Dakota	0	0.0	43	0.2
Oregon	157	0.5	214	1.0
South Dakota	0	0.0	44	0.2
Utah	0	0.0	99	0.5
Washington	24	0.1	411	1.9
Wyoming	0	0.0	34	0.2
Total	6,186	21.4	5,390	24.9
Northeast	686	2.4	6,025	27.8
Midwest	635	2.2	4,267	19.7
Northeast and Midwest	1,321	4.6	10,291	47.5
South	21,364	74.0	5,970	27.6
West	6,186	21.4	5,390	24.9
South and West	27,551	95.4	11,361	52.5
U.S. Total	28,872	100.0	21,654	100.0

[1]Assumes taxpayer will pay 75 percent of costs resulting from bail-out ($28,872 million x 75 percent = $21,654 million). State share of "burden" determined by multiplying state share of U.S. tax burden by $21,654 million.

[2]State shares of 1989 federal tax burden as determined by the Tax Foundation, Washington, D.C.

SOURCES: Northeast-Midwest Congressional Coalition staff calculations based on Federal Home Loan Bank Board, Resolution Trust Corporation, and Tax Foundation data.

Table 41. Commercial Properties in the Resolution Trust Corporation Inventory

State or Region	Commercial Office	Hotel/ Motel	Industrial Property	Retail	Multi-Family Housing	Total
New England						
Connecticut	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maine	1	0	0	0	0	1
Massachusetts	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	0	0	0	0	1
Mid-Atlantic						
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	1	0	0	0	28	29
New Jersey	19	0	0	0	4	23
New York	0	0	0	0	51	51
Pennsylvania	8	2	1	0	8	19
Total	28	2	1	0	91	122
Midwest						
Illinois	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indiana	1	0	0	0	0	1
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Michigan	1	0	0	0	0	1
Minnesota	0	0	0	2	0	2
Ohio	1	1	1	0	1	4
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	1	1	2	1	8
South						
Alabama	1	4	1	2	2	10
Arkansas	7	3	0	4	12	26
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	33	12	9	37	27	118
Georgia	12	3	2	3	20	40
Kentucky	1	0	0	0	1	2
Louisiana	77	14	23	37	170	321
Mississippi	10	47	1	3	9	70
North Carolina	1	2	1	5	2	11
Oklahoma	38	13	11	12	39	113
South Carolina	1	1	0	0	1	3
Tennessee	8	2	7	1	4	22
Texas	432	55	288	258	546	1,579
Virginia	3	1	1	0	1	6
West Virginia	1	0	0	1	4	6
Total	625	157	344	363	838	2,327

Table 41. Commercial Properties in the Resolution Trust Corporation Inventory (continued)

State or Region	Commercial Office	Hotel/ Motel	Industrial Property	Retail	Multi-Family Housing	Total
West						
Alaska	0	0	0	1	1	2
Arizona	60	10	49	28	105	252
California	19	5	4	5	10	43
Colorado	84	5	15	38	51	193
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	2	0	2
Kansas	24	0	5	4	13	46
Missouri	4	2	2	3	4	15
Montana	1	0	0	0	0	1
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	1	2	3
New Mexico	29	0	10	3	24	66
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	2	0	0	1	3	6
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	6	1	5	0	5	17
Washington	3	1	1	0	4	9
Wyoming	2	1	1	0	1	5
Total	234	25	92	86	223	660
Northeast	29	2	1	0	91	123
Midwest	3	1	1	2	1	8
Northeast and Midwest	32	3	2	2	92	131
South	625	157	344	363	838	2,327
West	234	25	92	86	223	660
South and West	859	182	436	449	1,061	2,987
U.S. Total	891	185	438	451	1,153	3,118

SOURCES: Resolution Trust Corporation, *Real Estate Asset Inventory: Volume I, Commercial Properties, Real Estate Asset Inventory; Volume II-Part 3, Residential Properties* (Multi-Family Housing) Washington, D.C., June 30, 1990.

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